

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

# JOURNAL.

# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES

VOLUME LVI. NUMBER 48.  
WHOLE NUMBER 2919.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1919.

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## THE TURKISH CIGARETTE



### THE CAMP SCHOOL AT DEVENS.

There was organized at Camp Devens in June a camp school for the education of the enlisted men at that Army post which opened with an enrolment of forty men and by July 17 the number of soldier-students had grown to 300. The school covers a group of six buildings, three of which are complete and in use while the laboratories and shops are now under process of re-fitting and it is expected the entire equipment will be in use by the end of August. The Knights of Columbus Committee on War Activities provided the money to equip and conduct the school, leaving its conduct entirely to the camp authorities. The Committee on War Activities have employed as instructors the best available men from the Mechanic Arts High School, the Boston English High School, and the Boston High School of Commerce, all of which are located in Boston. The school is under the immediate control of the commanding general with Col. George L. Byroade, Inf., U.S.A., as supervisor; Capt. John F. Conoley, chaplain, U.S.A., as director; and Lieut. Thomas J. McCrossin, U.S.A., as the director of Motor Transport School. The Board of Control includes the following Army officers: Major Arthur B. Hitchcock, chairman; Lieut. Col. C. C. McCracken, Major William A. Turnbull, Capt. Mylon D. Merchant, Lieuts. Charles J. Harriman and Andrew O. Dodge. Mr. John C. Riley, of the Boston School Department, acts as the connecting link between the K. of C. and the directors of the Camp School, taking care of equipment and supplies as well as the selection of certified instructors.

At present the schools are in session on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights from 5:45 to 8:30 o'clock, the buildings being opened in the morning and afternoon for study and practice. The courses include: Clerical, commercial, civil service, radio, drafting, modern language, motor transport, elementary English, surveying, electrical, chemical and mechanical engineering, woodworking, printing, forging, machine shop and plumbing. In addition to the school for the enlisted men there is also an Officers' School of Languages, at which free instruction is given in French, Spanish, German and Italian on Tuesday and Wednesday nights. We take these facts from a booklet published at Camp Devens kindly furnished us by Capt. John F. Conoley, chaplain, U.S.A., in which there is a foreword written by Major Gen. Henry P. McCain, U.S.A., in which he expresses his "profound gratitude" for the action of the Knights of Columbus in equipping and financing the school.

### ARMY SHIPPING NOTES.

Redeliveries Estimated at 226,000 Tons.

It was possible to redeliver 66,000 tons of converted cargo ships during July and still retain space for the troops scheduled. On this basis, the estimate for July redeliveries is 226,000 tons. Of converted cargo ships, 63,000 tons will be available for redelivery in August, bringing the total estimated redeliveries for that month to 96,000 tons.

1,265,000 TDW Remain in Transatlantic Fleet.  
There remained in operation in the transatlantic fleet

on July 7 1,121,000 deadweight tons of troop ships, one converted cargo transport having been authorized for redelivery during the week ended July 12. Cargo ships amounting to 71,000 tons and refrigerator ships amounting to 13,000 tons were still in operation. The remaining 60,000 TDW were out of operation awaiting redelivery.

### A New Record for Converted Cargo Transports.

The last ten converted cargo ships to sail previous to July 12 made an average turnaround of thirty days, one day under their previous low record and within one day of equaling the troop transport record of twenty-nine days.

### BRITISH HONORS FOR U.S. OFFICERS.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, of the British army, on behalf of King George, presented a number of decorations to U.S. Army officers on July 2 before an assemblage of American and British military officers of high rank that included Major Gen. John Biddle, U.S.A., Major Gen. Sir G. Fielding and Brig. Gen. F. G. Alston, of the British army, and Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell. The ceremony took place at the Horse Guards, London. Field Marshal Haig in giving the decorations said that they were awarded not only as a recognition from Great Britain of the great services which each officer had rendered in the Great War, but as a reminder of the feelings of close comradeship which existed between the American and British armies in the field "as well as the admiration, esteem and affection with which everyone in the British forces everywhere regards his comrades of all ranks in the American Army." The decorations were given to these officers of the U.S. Army:

K.C.M.G.—Major Gen. George O. Squier, Sig. Corps.  
C.B.—Brig. Gen. P. D. Lochridge, Gen. Staff.  
C.M.G.—Cols. John A. Hull, J.A., Stanley D. Embick, C.A.C., Harry F. Rethers, Q.M. Corps, Roger G. Powell, C.E.; Lieut. Col. Junnius Pierce, C.A.C.  
D.S.O.—Lieut. Cols. Lancelot M. Purcell, Q.M. Corps, Walter S. Franklin, Transportation Corps, William S. Browning, Field Art.  
M.C.—Capt. George R. Williams, Transportation Corps, Fountain E. Ward, Inf.; Lieuts. Sewell Collins, Inf., James E. French, Inf., William McMillan Adams, Air Ser., Leo A. Regan, Tank Corps, and U.S. Provost Marshal, Great Britain.

### U.S. DECORATIONS FOR ALLIED OFFICERS.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced on July 27 the award, under date of July 17, of Distinguished Service Medals or Navy Crosses to a large number of foreign army and navy officers for "exceptionally meritorious services in assisting the United States Government in the prosecution of the war." Included in the list of officers honored are most of the prominent naval leaders of the nations associated with the United States during the war. The awards are as follows:

#### BRITISH ARMY AND NAVY.

##### Distinguished Service Medal.

Admirals Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, Sir Cecil Burney, Sir David Beatty, Sir Lewis Bayly and Sir Roslyn E. Wemyss.  
Vice-Admirals the Hon. Sir Somerset A. Gough-Calthorpe, Sir Herbert L. Heath, Sir Alexander L. Duff, Sir Sidney R. Fremantle, Sir William H. Norman, Heathcoat S. Grant, Sir Roger J. B. Keyes, Sir George C. Goodwin and Sir Henry J. Oram.

Rear Admirals the Hon. Edward S. Fitzherbert, John F. Parry, Laurence E. Power, Sir Hugh H. D. Tothill, Sir Lionel Halsey, Lewis Clinton Baker, Edward M. Philpotts, William M. C. Beresford Whyte and W. Reginald Hall.

Commodores Sydney S. Hall, Charles M. de Bartolome, William A. H. Kelly and Sir Douglas Brownrigg.

Capt. Frederick L. Field, William W. Fisher, Frederic C. Dreyer, Harry R. Godfrey and Gilbert O. Stephenson.

Director of Stores G. H. Ashdown, Director of Victualling J. H. Brooks and Director of Works T. T. Sims.

Brig. Gen. Sir Alexander Gibbs, Royal Marines.

Lieut. Col. Spencer Grey, Royal Marines.

##### Navy Cross.

Commodore Fred W. Young.

Capt. Edward R. G. R. Evans, Henry R. Teed and John H. Tyne.

Comdr. George P. Sheraton, Sidney A. Geary Hill, William P. Putt and Richard T. Down.

Lieut. Comdr. Herbert O. Mock and H. Isherwood.

Lieut. Ronald N. Stuart, Chief Constructor E. R. Bate, Naval Stores Officer W. J. Gick, Constructor S. V. Goodall and Asst. Director of Stores A. C. Hearn.

#### FRENCH ARMY AND NAVY.

##### Distinguished Service Medal.

Vice Admirals D. M. Gauchet, Frederic Paul Moreau, Pierre Alexis Marie Antoine Ronarch, Ferdinand Jean Jacques De Bon, Antoine Joseph Tracou, C. T. L. Charlier, Marie Jean Lucien Lacaze, Marie Paul Louis Jaures, Etienne Jean Isidore Aubry and Henri Salan.

Rear Admirals Charles Francois Edouard Didot and Charles Louis Desire Mornet.

Capt. H. T. M. J. De Caqueray, Ernest Alfred Chauvin, O. M. Somborn, Eugene Charles Jolivet and Pierre Vincent-Brechignac.

Comdr. J. J. J. N. De Laborde.

Engineer Generals Achille Francois Charles Louis, Joseph Louis Leom Tissier, Just Lucien Maurice, Adrien Paul Bourgois and Jean Baptiste Jules Jancret.

Cols. Ferrie and Cartier.

##### Navy Cross.

Rear Admirals Michel Morin and Alexandre Rene Marie Lanxade.

Capt. Eugene Louis Gilly, Jules Louis Henri Lafrogne and Camille Adolphe Larrens.

Comdr. Leon Ernest Alfred Pamard and Lieut. Comdr. Armand Paul Lewis Capronier.

Lieuts. Jean Francois Daney, De Marcellac, Henri Alphonse Delort and Joseph Frenaut Victor Georges Henri Chovel.

Chief Engineer Jean Marie Jules Briand, Surgeon Major Paul Bascot and Lieut. Maurice Paternot.

#### ITALIAN NAVY.

##### Distinguished Service Medal.

Admiral Thaon di Regel, Vice Admirals Lorenzo Cusani and Alberto Del Bono and Rear Admirals Giovanni Sechi and Pietro Orsini.

Capt. Luigi Rizzo, Lieut. Col. Raffaele Rosettri, Lieut. Comdr. Mario Pomlegri and Lieut. Raffaele Paolucci.

##### Navy Cross.

Capt. Ernesto Burzagli and Guardiamarina de Compl. Giuseppe Aonzo.

#### JAPANESE NAVY.

##### Distinguished Service Medal.

Admirals Baron H. Shimamura and Tomoseburo.

Vice Admirals Tanin Yamaya, Seijiro Tochinai, Isamu Takeshita, Kenji Ide and Kozaburo Oguri.

Rear Admirals Hiroharu Kato, Kiyokazu Abo and Kozo Sato.

Capt. Hiroaki Furukawa and Yoshihiro Morimoto.

##### Navy Cross.

Capt. Seize Kobayashi.

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#### BRAZILIAN NAVY.

##### Distinguished Service Medal.

Rear Admiral P. M. F. Frontier.

##### Navy Cross.

Comdrs. Amando Burlamaqui and Alexandre Coelho Messeder.

#### PORTUGUESE NAVY AND ARMY.

##### Distinguished Service Medal.

Rear Admiral J. do Canto e Castro Silva Antunes and Gen. Jose Augusto Simas Machado.

##### Navy Cross.

Comdr. Philippe T. Vierra da Rocha.

#### ARMY ITEMS.

##### Monuments to the 3d Division.

Major Gen. Robert L. Howze, U.S.A., commanding the 3d Division, American Forces in Germany, has made a proposal to the French government, through G.H.Q., that the officers and men of the division be given permission to erect monuments at the north end of the main bridge in the town of Chateau-Thierry, says The Watch on the Rhine of July 4. One monument would memorialize those members of the division who fell at Chateau-Thierry while the other would commemorate the part taken by the division in the Great War. The monuments would be of granite, with suitably inscribed bronze tablets and electrical lighting arrangements. The cost would be \$25,000, to be raised by officers and men of the division giving one day's pay for the purpose.

##### A Beautiful Military Post.

"Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H.T., is fast becoming one of the best posts of the United States Army," says the Honolulu State Bulletin. "Planting of trees, flowers and grass and the building of roads has gone on steadily since the founding of the post. Brig. Gen. J. W. Heard, U.S.A., until lately in command at the barracks, had a hobby for beautifying the post, and a large number of the improvements are said to be directly traceable to his interest. Included among these improvements are Hydrangea circle, upon which a number of the officers' quarters front, and the beautiful fountain in front of the commandant's residence. He also laid out and caused to be built the new boulevard which runs past the quartermaster's storehouses, from Castner to Leilehua. The road is a wide cement highway, and has been named Leilehua drive."

##### No Permanency of Station for Regiments.

Hopes for recruiting an all-Kansas regiment at Fort Leavenworth have been shattered by a letter received from Secretary Baker, says our Leavenworth correspondent. When the 49th Infantry "duration of war" soldiers were demobilized it was planned to recruit the regiment to full strength by offering vocational training as inducement for enlistment. A letter to the Leavenworth Chamber of Commerce from Secretary Baker says in part: "Orders have already been issued establishing the Army School of the Line and the General Staff at Fort Leavenworth, where the Signal School, already established, is to continue. The courses in these schools will commence in September and the full



## POWDER IN SHOES AS WELL AS GUNS

### Foot-Ease to Be Added to Equipment of Hospital Corps at Fort Wayne.

Under the above heading the Detroit *Free Press*, among other things says: "The theory is that soldiers whose feet are in good condition can walk further and faster than soldiers who have corns and bunions incased in rawhide."

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning.

There is no foot comforter equal to Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic, healing powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath for hot, tired, aching, perspiring, smarting, swollen, tender feet, corns, bunions, blisters or callouses. What wouldn't you give to be relieved of one day's pain of your corns and bunions? Here is relief for every day. You won't realize this until you have tried Allen's Foot-Ease yourself. You simply forget all about your feet, they are made so comfortable. ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE is sold by all Post Stores and Army Canteens.

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capacity of the post will then be required to accommodate the officers and enlisted men who will be on duty at the schools. The plans call for more officers at Fort Leavenworth than have heretofore been stationed there. Our recent war experiences have shown the necessity of continuing military training of the character contemplated in the Leavenworth schools and the location of Fort Leavenworth and the special facilities there existing render this post especially adapted as the seat of these important military educational institutions. The utilization by these schools of all available accommodations will, of course, preclude the possibility of adding a regiment to the garrison. I might add that, pending the termination of the period of adjustment through which we are now passing, it is impossible to assure permanency of station to any regiment."

#### The Gangplank News.

The final edition of the Gangplank News, published at St. Nazaire, France, by the officers and men of Base Section 1, A.E.F., Embarkation Force, Col. J. K. Parsons, U.S.A., commanding, made its appearance on June 25 with ninety-six pages of reading matter and illustrations that should interest every member of the A.E.F. who has passed through this port. The issuance of the edition was made possible through the generosity of the Salvation Army. The many sections of the camp are described, the arrivals and departures of various outfits recorded, the different departments, various messes, hospitals, segregation and other camps, the different welfare organizations that did so much good work, such as the Y.M.C.A., Red Cross, Salvation Army and Knights of Columbus are mentioned, and many pages devoted to personal items of different officers. The photographs and cartoons of individuals, places and things that helped to make the camp add to the interest of the publication.

#### Newspaper for the 33d U.S. Infantry.

Not to be behind other organizations in the Service, the 33d U.S. Infantry, stationed at Gatun, C.Z., has established a newspaper organ of its own and christened it "The Tropical Breeze." The name is appropriate, and like breezes on the Isthmus will surely be welcomed. Chaplain C. S. Hartridge, U.S.A., is both editor and manager. The publication is diminutive in size and consists of but four pages, but will no doubt grow. The two first numbers are filled with news of interest to the regiment. The paper reverts suggestions from those living in more temperate zones that the heat on the Isthmus is so severe as to endanger health. In comparison it is shown that although the average daily shade temperature at New York city in June, 1918, was 82 degrees, it was only 84 at Cristobal, C.Z., while vital statistics for thirteen years in the Canal Zone show that there were only two deaths from sunstroke in Panama and one in Colon during that period, the total number of cases of heat exhaustion among the population of about 120,000 being only twenty-one, none of them proving fatal. The point is then made that this should prove that the heat in the Zone is not so excessive and therefore should be an inducement to seek service there.

#### Status of Army Hospitals.

The status of Army hospitals is shown in a report from the Surgeon General made public on July 23. General hospitals—Date of closing No. 5, Fort Ontario, N. Y., has been changed from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1; No. 10, Boston, was closed July 1 and turned over to Public

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

August 2, 1919.

Serial Number 2919.

Office, 20 Vesey Street, New York City.

Subscription, \$5.00 a year. A special rate of \$3.00 per year for individual subscriptions is offered to those who are or who have been in the National or State Services, their families and immediate connection.

Entered as second class matter June 25, 1879, at the post office at New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Health Service; No. 22, Philadelphia, was closed June 30; No. 27, Fort Douglas, will become a post hospital Sept. 1; No. 32, Chicago, closed June 15 and turned over to Public Health Service; No. 34, East Norfolk, Mass., closed June 24 and transferred to Public Health Service; No. 38, East View, N.Y., abandoned July 15; No. 40, St. Louis, closed June 11 and turned over to Public Health Service. Debarkation hospitals—No. 1, Ellis Island, N.Y., transferred to Department of Labor June 30; No. 3, Greenhut Building, New York, closed July 15; No. 5, Grand Central Palace, New York, closed June 30. Bed capacity of Base Hospital at Fort Riley has been reduced to 800.

#### Headquarters Chief of Air Service, A.E.F., Closed.

The War Department announced on July 23 that the headquarters of the Chief of Air Service, American E. F., has been officially closed.

#### 19th Balloon Company.

The organization to which has been assigned the new Army dirigible A-4 will be known as the 19th Balloon Company. Thirty-two specially trained men of the Marcellus Casualty Detachment No. 2, under command of Lieut. Frank McKee, have arrived from France, and proceeded to Langley Field, Va. This detachment, with ninety-seven balloon experts from the 59th Company, will compose the personnel of the 19th Company.

#### A.E.F. School Books Sent to United States.

The commanding general of the Service of Supply, France, is being instructed to ship to The Adjutant General of the Army all textbooks procured by the Government from Y.M.C.A. to equip post schools, etc., when no longer needed in the A.E.F.

#### Names Added to Casualty List.

During the week ended July 16 a net addition of 385 names was made to the casualty list of the Expeditionary Forces. The number still carried as missing in action has been reduced to 1,569; 1,332 names have been removed from the missing list as presumed dead.

#### Material for National Guard.

Spiral woolen leggings will be issued to dismounted troops in the National Guard; machine guns will be issued to the National Guard machine gun companies to replace other machine guns (four guns per company); Browning automatic rifles will be issued to the National Guard, Infantry and Cavalry companies, at the rate of two rifles with related equipment per company.

#### BRITISH PRAISE FOR GEN. PERSHING.

An editorial in high praise of Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., in connection with his visit to Oxford to receive an honorary degree appeared in the London Morning Post of June 28. A correspondent abroad who sends the clipping adds that "not many foreign soldiers have ever received such praise from British sources." The Post says, in part:

"We are very glad that General Pershing, the distinguished commander of the American Army in France, should have accompanied Marshal Joffre to Oxford and should have shared in the honors which Oxford reserves for men of mark. We believe it to be correct that on no single occasion did President Wilson and his advisers transmit to General Pershing any plans of campaign, suggestions or criticisms, and we can almost say that this constitutes a record, and that no commander in the field was ever left so free a hand. General Pershing merited this great and sustained confidence that was reposed in him. When he reached France in June, 1917, he was faced by a task which might well have appalled the stoutest heart. He had first to create his own general headquarters from elements which, though trained in the fine school of West Point, were unacquainted with modern war on a large scale. He had to prepare the coast bases and lines of communication. He had to negotiate laboriously with the French at almost every step, to supplement their deficient rolling stock, and to establish vast training schools at Langres and elsewhere to fashion the leaders in subordinate grades. He had so to select the place for the eventual American effort that his armies could there not only be deployed but sustained and enabled to intervene effectively in the war. With the utmost energy and perseverance General Pershing and his staff laid themselves out to carry out a work of which the magnitude and difficulty have been little understood in England, or even in the United States, and it is their title to fame that they accomplished it.

"From the first to last General Pershing had determined to unite a great American Army in the northeast of France, and he held to his plan with iron resolution. The Allied defeats in the spring of 1918 turned him only temporarily from his plan. He then lived very hard days. All his program of arrivals was changed, and in place of complete divisions there arrived masses of Infantry and machine guns at the rate of 300,000 men a month. Pershing, with grand good comradeship, placed all his resources at the disposal of the Allies. There was a moment when not a single division remained under his command, but the moral and material support given by the American troops to us and to the French was of inestimable value in those days of trouble.

"Pershing at St. Mihiel first, and then in the Argonne, gradually accustomed his staffs and troops to the terrible ordeal of the modern battle, and with implacable resolution created that American instrument which would, by the spring of 1919, which was Marshal Foch's original date for the decisive effort, have proved worthy in every way of the mighty nation which had joined for an ideal in the great crusade.

"We honor General Pershing because he looked to the end, and attained it successfully in spite of frightful difficulties. His competence and his character have stood the test of trial in the seven times heated furnace of the war, and he richly deserves all the honors that can be bestowed upon him. For all time to come we

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shall remember those American troops who fought so valiantly shoulder to shoulder with us on the British front, and stood ready in rear to support us in case of need. These things go very deep into the hearts of nations, and General Pershing will always personify for us the fine spirit of soldierly comradeship in which America fought the Great War in France."

#### INADEQUATE ARMY PAY.

A statement by Major Gen. William M. Black, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., in a recent issue of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, that the morale of the Army is at present the worst it has ever been and is steadily growing worse, has caused some discussion among the Army officers of Boston, says the Boston Transcript, who say that while the statement is undoubtedly true, the condition referred to is readily accounted for. The fear of reprimand deters any one of the Boston men from a willingness to be quoted on the subject, but the gist of their complaint is that under existing living conditions Army salaries are altogether inadequate to maintain an officer of any rank and particularly those with dependent families.

"That is the reason," said a Northeastern Department officer of rank and long service, "why there were 180 resignations of officers in the Regular Army last month and why there will be hundreds more in the near future. These men can make much more money and provide for themselves and their families better as civilians than they can as officers under the present rate of pay as compared with the cost of living. Furthermore, with the wholesale reductions of salaries now being made, it is generally believed in military circles that there will be a general exodus of officers in the near future unless the Government sees fit to make the incomes of these men commensurate with the style and manner in which the Government expects them to live. They cannot do it on the money they get now. There are a few who have other resources than their Government pay, and of course they can get along very nicely. But they are the exception and not the rule, and the majority are planning to get out of the Service in self-defense."

#### CASUALTIES IN RUSSIA AND SIBERIA.

The following table of casualties among American troops in Russia and Siberia is compiled from figures received up to July 19. The strength of troops at Archangel July 1 was 755. The strength at Vladivostok on July 15 was 8,477.

	Archangel, Aug. 30, 1918- June 28, 1919.	Vladivostok, Aug. 13, 1918- July 8, 1919.
Killed in action . . . . .	80	24
Died of wounds . . . . .	28	7
Total battle deaths . . . . .	108	31
Died of disease . . . . .	69	38
Died of other causes . . . . .	12	21
Total dead . . . . .	189	90
Wounded severely . . . . .	136	4
Wounded slightly . . . . .	78	12
Wounded, degree undetermined . . . . .	73	1
Total wounded . . . . .	287	17
Taken prisoner . . . . .	13*	6**
Missing in action . . . . .	28	..
Grand total . . . . .	517	113

\* 8 recorded released, 1 dead. \*\* All released.





## OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND MARINE CORPS

Many thousands of officers of the American Army and Marines found great satisfaction in the superior fit and wearing ability of Kahn Uniforms during the great war.

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### NEW ARMY UNIFORM MEASUREMENTS.

To be Taken from 100,000 Men.

Measurement will be taken of 100,000 soldiers for the purpose of preparing new uniform measurements for the Army. Secretary Baker has directed Surg. Gen. Merritt W. Ireland to have these measurements taken in camps in various parts of the United States to enable the Medical Department to construct manikins which will be used hereafter as models for fitting uniforms. This plan has been evolved after a consultation between members of the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division, the Purchase and Storage Branch and the Morale Branch of the General Staff, to enable the Army to fit the uniforms better and to effect economy in elimination of odd sizes. It had been determined during the war that in different sections of the country men of certain sizes and proportions predominate. In order that uniformity can be maintained in striking an average for each size of uniform, the men to be measured will be selected from the thirteen different geographical supply zones in proportion to the population of the district in which the zone is located. For the same reason, a proportion of the men to be measured will be negroes. After the manikins are constructed, one embodying the proportions determined to be the average for each height or size, uniforms will be sent to each zone in the sizes found to be prevalent in that zone as shown by the system of examinations. It is estimated that millions of dollars can be saved to the Government in this way, also that the Army uniform will more nearly fit the average man and even the odd-sized soldier than ever before.

The letter directing commanding officers of camps in the thirteen zones to have measurements facilitated is in substance as follows:

An expert anthropologist will supervise the measuring of the requisite number of men. To enable him to satisfactorily perform this work the following enlisted personnel is required:

One assistant measurer for every eighty men measured for eight-hour day; one enlisted recorder for every assistant measurer; one enlisted recorder for every ninety men measured per hour, for the purpose of recording descriptive data (name, age, birthplace, etc., on the face of the blank forms); one enlisted weigher and one recorder for each ninety men weighed per hour; one enlisted orderly for every four assistant measurers.

It is directed that these measurements be taken while the men are stripped, and in the case of men who are about to be demobilized who are measured the procedure should not be permitted to interfere in any way with demobilization. It is believed that this can be accomplished by having these measurements taken as a final step in the physical examination prior to demobilization.

As this work is of great importance camp commanders are directed to afford the expert anthropologist every facility possible, both in personnel and material, for performing the duties with which he is charged.

Only men of the Regular Service will be assigned to this work. During periods when the men sent for discharge are not sufficient to keep the measurer busy, men belonging to permanent camp organizations should be sent for measurement. During rush periods when daily discharges exceed the quota which can be measured per day, the excess will not be detained solely for the purpose of being measured. No emergency man, who could otherwise be spared from camp organizations and discharged, will be retained due to the work of the measuring board.

The camps with the number of examinations to be made by each one, are as follows:

Zone 1, Camp Devens, Mass., 6,000 men; zone 2, Camp Dix, N.J., 24,000 men; zone 3, Camp Lee, Va., 3,500 men; zone 4, Camp Gordon, Ga., 3,700 colored, 6,800 white; zone 5, Camp Grant, Ill., 8,500 men; zone 6, Camp Dodge, Iowa, 5,000 men; zone 7, Camp Taylor, Ky., 5,000 men; zone 8, Camp Sherman, Ohio, 7,500 men; zone 9, Camp Pike, Ark., 10,500 men; zone 10, Camp Shelby, Miss., 1,165 colored, 2,335 white; zone 11, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., 4,500 men; zone 12, Fort Bliss, Texas, 1,500 men; zone 13, Camp Lewis, Wash., 6,000 men.

### REDUCED FARES TO OFFICERS AND MEN.

The War Department issued a circular on July 28 regarding reduced fare for discharged officers and men which clarifies a situation that has been generally confusing. The circular directs: (1) That upon honorable discharge of an officer there shall be stamped or written on the back of his discharge certificate by the officer making final payment the following: "Travel pay paid to (insert name of place)," and such place will be the place to which he is entitled to purchase railroad transportation at the reduced rate; (2) that upon discharge of any enlisted man, other than by way of punishment, the officers concerned will be governed by the following: (a) If the man in exercising his option under Circular 252, War Dept., current series, selects the place of his entry into the Service as the place to which he will be

paid travel pay, the name of such place shall be plainly written in space provided therefor on the back of discharge certificate, and such place will be the place to which he is entitled to purchase railroad transportation at the reduced rate; (b) if the man selects his actual bona fide home and such place is the same as shown in his service record, the notation as directed in Paragraph 1 above mentioned, will be written or stamped on the back of his discharge certificate to read: "Paid travel pay to (insert name of place claimed) 'as actual bona fide home or residence,'" and such place will be the place to which he will be entitled to purchase railroad transportation at reduced rate.

### PROPER METHOD TO OBTAIN PASSPORTS.

Despite the rapid withdrawal of the American Expeditionary Force from Europe the War Department reports there is no diminution in the applications for passports by wives and relatives of officers and enlisted men. Also there appears to be considerable confusion, resulting in applications at the wrong office and consequent loss of time. Applicants do not seem to be generally informed that the commanding general, A.E.F., has very recently been asked to expedite all passport inquiries; the War Department received a cabled reply stating that every effort is being made to expedite action in such cases. It takes considerable time to communicate with officers as they are much scattered. For the information of those applying for passports and to afford some measure of relief to the officers in charge of these applications we give an outline of the proper procedure in making application at the War Department:

The applicant should write a letter to The Adjutant General, U.S.A., War Department, Washington, D.C., marked "Attention Room 160," stating clearly for what member of the family the passport is desired; name, rank and organization of officer or enlisted man concerned; approximate date upon which he left the United States, and correct address of the applicant. The department will examine cable records to see whether or not the officer or enlisted man has been ordered home or his return asked for. If there is no objection on this score a cable is sent to the commanding general, A.E.F., and the applicant so notified. When this cable is received overseas it is necessary to communicate with the officer or enlisted man in order to get his approval of the application and also with his commanding officer to determine whether or not he is scheduled to return to the U.S. within three months. When the commanding general, A.E.F., is satisfied that the conditions warrant issuing the passport he so cables the War Department. The Adjutant General then mails to the applicant, to be forwarded to the Bureau of Passports, State Department, Washington, a letter saying that the War Department has no objection to a passport being issued. A copy is sent to the Chief, Transportation Service, 19th and B streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. The applicant should forward this letter to the Bureau of Passports, asking for a passport, forms for which may be obtained from the bureau. Upon receipt of passport apply in person or by letter for water transportation to the Chief, Transportation Service, who has been directed to furnish transportation when available. Inasmuch as all applications for passports are ultimately forwarded to Room 160 for action, it is desired to emphasize that avoidance of this channel in the first place could have no other result than a loss of time. The War Department cannot hasten replies to cables sent, since they depend entirely upon conditions abroad.

The War Department does not desire to grant passports to members of the families of those officers who have recently left this country for the A.E.F., as their services abroad are considered temporary; nor will passports be issued to wives or other members of officers' families to accompany officers abroad, as the stay will be brief. The provisions outlined above are intended to accommodate those who have been long separated.

No ruling, however, exists which prohibits an officer making application to the A.E.F. authorities after arrival. Such application will go through channels to the commanding general, A.E.F., or the commanding general, S.O.S., and permission, if granted, will be included in the official cable message to the War Department. In cases where application originates abroad the address of the person for whom passport is intended should be sent to The Adjutant General's office for file in this connection. When this address is not on file the permit is sent to the officer's emergency address. If no such emergency address is on file a letter is sent to the officer advising him of the facts.

The War Department is constantly receiving numerous

applications for information as to whether or not replies to cable messages have been received. It must be apparent from the foregoing explanation that, once the application is properly made, the best The Adjutant General's office can do is to send the cable and to issue the permit promptly when an answer comes.

An announcement from the State Department appearing in the daily papers of July 26 in relation to the removal of passport restrictions does not apply to the families of the members of the American Expeditionary Force.

### THE CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMY.

In an article in the Washington Star of July 27, which bears the earmarks of having come from the pen of a writer with an intimate knowledge of the inside workings of the General Staff of the Army, reference is made "to an unpleasant feeling which has arisen between Congress and the present Chief of Staff," and "to many points of friction between the legislative body and the dominant powers of the War Department." The writer continues: "During the war it was inevitable that the 'people on the hill' should yield to the will of the War Department. Now it is different; and the natural reaction brings about a feeling of hostility to the strong man who forced—sometimes ruthlessly—upon the War Department the organizations which it lacked until he put his strong personality into the unwholesome job."

Observers of Army activities at Washington during the war and since the end of hostilities realize the compelling force of Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, and admit that his strength of purpose has given rise to some criticism of his seeming "ruthless" handling of the details of his big job. Even some critics among the commissioned personnel of the staff and in other branches and bureaus of the War Department have talked of "ruthless" and "high-handed" actions—but however much these officers disapproved of methods, many of them were broad-minded enough to declare conditions warranted radical action and that such action was justified in the results attained, as bringing desired results in nearly every instance.

A defense of the record of General March, however, is quite superfluous at this time and, we are sure, would be extremely distasteful to him. For, first of all, he is a soldier and can stand solidly on his soldierly accomplishments and known devotion to duty. He holds the rank of General for the emergency in the U.S. Army and has been nominated by the Commander-in-Chief for promotion to that rank permanently. Knowing General March's military position and his views on discipline, it may well be believed that whatever may be the attitude of Congress on the President's nomination, the General will be quite content with the public acknowledgment that he has earned approval of his record from his chief and has merited the "well done" from the people of the United States, however the people's representatives interpret personal feeling into action in Congress. We do not mean to intimate that General March is indifferent to criticism from whatever source it emanates. He has been ever quick to take notice of honest criticism from responsible persons and has been painstaking in correcting mistaken premises, as all newspaper correspondents at Washington know—for the General is punctilious as to the truth and impartial to a degree. It is his soldierly habit to go forward with his work, his duty uppermost in his mind. Hence he has suffered the misunderstanding concomitant upon isolation necessary because of the immensity of his tasks.

It is possible, also, that friction has been created when such a purpose was farthest from his thought or intention. The writer in the Washington Star, we think, expresses the situation with exactness. He says: "Hampered until the passage of the Overman Act by lack of legal power to make some of the more radical changes that were imperatively needed; deprived of the assistance of most of the experienced staff officers, who had obtained foreign duty; his progress to the goal of real organization was impeded in more ways than can be told. Only a man strong enough to make enemies could hope to succeed in his trying position. There is no doubt that he did make enemies, but there is equally no doubt that he did make a General Staff that would operate and that he was the personal force that reorganized the War Department so that it at last did function. Neither he nor those who know him assert that the organization is either complete or satisfactory. It was like the rest of the war preparation, a makeshift rather than a system; but such as it was it was the basis of a reconstructed War Department, and it was only the merciless force that General March built behind it that made the machine operate."

### AMENDMENT TO COMPILATION OF ORDERS.

Orders were issued by the War Department July 28 directing that sub-paragraph No. 1, Changes No. 17, W.D., 1919, of Paragraph 238½, 1916, Supplement to Compilation of Orders, be amended in regard to private mounts and personal effects of officers at Service schools. The amended sub-paragraph will provide that the duly authorized private mounts and personal effects within the change of station allowance, will be transported at Government expense to and from their proper stations for officers detailed at (a) the General Staff College, Washington, D.C.; (b) the School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; (c) the General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; (d) the Signal Corps School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; (e) the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kas. (first and second year course); (f) the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.; (g) the Air Service School, San Diego, Calif.; (h) the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla.; (i) the Infantry School, Camp Benning, Ga.; (j) the Engineer School, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; (k) the Field Artillery Basic School, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. It is further directed that Paragraphs 3612 and 3641, Manual for Quartermaster Corps, be similarly amended.

### CONSTRUCTION DIVISION ASSIGNMENTS.

The commanding generals of all depots, camps and ports of embarkation are being instructed that hereafter assignments to and relief from duty under Construction Division will be made only with approval of the War Department; that officers on duty with or attached to the Construction Division will be reduced to a minimum; that such officers of any arm, when surplus, will not be discharged until reported surplus and reply is received; that reports will be made by separate wire to The Adjutant General of the Army and will state the nature of duty on which officers have been engaged.











## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Established 1863.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

THE TITLE OF THIS PAPER IS REGISTERED IN THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1919.

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Domestic postage prepaid; this includes the American Expeditionary Forces. Foreign postage \$1.50, Canada \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church, or in cash if sent by registered mail. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

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## INCREASE ARMY OFFICERS' PAY.

In all the discussion that has gone on regarding Army affairs and the prospect of Army reorganization since the armistice was signed there has been one subject that has been completely neglected by Congress and the people and which has been given only sporadic attention by the civilian press. This is the matter of the imperative need for an upward revision of Army officers' salaries to make their incomes more nearly equal to the increased cost of the necessities of life. Only one effort that we recall has been made to do anything toward an increase in Army officers' pay within the past twelve months. This was the bill introduced by Representative Dyer in the House on Aug. 31, 1918, to increase the rates of pay of all Army officers up to and including the grade of colonel, the rates of pay specified in the Dyer measure ranging from \$2,200 for a second lieutenant to \$4,500 for a colonel. Officers also have been granted commutation of quarters, heat and light "for the emergency" since April 16, 1918, and now Mr. Kahn has introduced a bill in Congress (H.R. 6999) continuing the provisions of the act granting commutation of quarters after the emergency has been declared terminated. But nothing has been done as to pressing Mr. Dyer's bill, on which no action was taken in the final session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, and Mr. Kahn's measure has been passed over owing to the pressure on Congress for action on bills of a more imperative nature. Thus the matter of any relief for Army officers from the present problem of living through legislative action is at an impasse.

Since 1908 there has been no increase in the rates of pay of commissioned officers of the Army. In the decade that has elapsed since that rate of pay was established the cost of the commonest necessities of life has more than doubled. Mr. Dyer, at the time he introduced his bill for an increase in Army officers' pay, said that since 1908 the purchasing value of a dollar had shrunk to fifty-five cents, which means that in 1919 an officer's pay represents about half of what it did in 1908. It was argued by the War Department, when this whole question was under discussion last summer, that the war had brought marked promotion throughout the Service and with this promotion came increase of pay. Therefore, the War Department continued, it was hardly seemly that it should ask for more pay for officers when so much money was needed for other things. The unsound logic of this line of argument is demonstrated at once by the fact that many officers did not receive promotion, particularly in the grade of colonel. In the War Department's statement as to its belief in the principle of promotion by selection in peace time occurs this corroboration of our argument: "At the beginning of the war, when it was necessary to appoint a great number of general officers, a glance at the lineal lists of the various arms showed that the promotion of all the senior colonels to the grade of brigadier general would be disastrous to the efficiency of the Service. Therefore many colonels have remained in that grade." Colonels who were promoted to the grade of general officer did gain an increase of pay. But with the mounting cost of living what consolation was that to the colonels who were not promoted? And now that demotion is in full swing, with a consequent reduction in pay, what comfort is to be found for an officer in the going back to a reduced income when the cost of living keeps mounting?

The United States is enjoying a material prosperity

such as it never has known in its history. Our commerce in the fiscal year ending June 30 surpassed all previous records, both imports and exports being the largest in the history of our foreign trade, the grand total passing the \$10,000,000,000 mark. To put this enormous figure into a relation with pre-war trade it may be stated that "the value of the merchandise forming the foreign commerce of the United States in the fiscal year 1919 was one-half as large as that forming the entire international trade of the world in the year preceding the war." Yet when it comes to providing a "living wage" for its Army officers our country cannot see, the necessity for doing anything for a class of men who are barred by every tradition of their lives from doing anything to advance their own cause and yet must, perforce, endeavor to live on the rate of pay granted them by Congress. Classes of public servants with political influence are able to gain increases of pay from Congress, but the Army officer is a man apart, with no home, and therefore negligible politically. Whatever we gain in national wealth we never seem to think that our Army officers deserve a share in it. Yet of all those who contributed to the causes that give us our present commanding place in the world trade, who were more responsible than our Army officers, who did more to make that premier position possible?

Great Britain seems to look upon this problem more equitably than does the United States. With us an officer has to be honorably discharged from the Service to gain the war bonus of \$60. If he remains in the Army he does not get even that. An officer of the British army gains a war gratuity of anywhere from approximately \$175 for a second lieutenant to \$1,850 for a lieutenant general. Moreover, there are allowances for each month's war service after the first year of such service, ranging from \$5 to \$15 a month, "subject to a maximum addition of forty-eight such increments." It would appear that a nation which can get very much excited over a revenue tax of a cent on a ten-cent glass of soda water might take seriously to itself the question of providing proper pay for its Army officers and not ask them to try to live in the Year of Prosperity 1919 on a scale of pay based on living conditions of a decade ago. It is time Congress took this matter up seriously and passed a measure for the relief of our officers. For the slightest inquiry into the cost of living in relation to Army officers' pay would show Congress how powerful were the reasons for immediate relief action.

## DEMOTIONS OF REGULAR OFFICERS.

## Demotions During Hostilities.

A communication received recently by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from an Infantry colonel suggests the value of determining the number of Regular Army officers who were given temporary promotions and were afterwards demoted before the signing of the armistice as one sidelight upon the merits of promotion by selection as opposed to promotion by seniority. Figures obtained from the War Department indicate that there were 404 demotions of Regular Army officers from their temporary commissions during the period of hostilities in the ranks from first lieutenant to colonel, inclusive. The Statistics Branch of the General Staff did not have similar figures with regard to second lieutenants and general officers up to date. The figures were obtained by determining how many officers had received emergency ranks, how many had been discharged from their temporary commissions since April 6, 1917, and how many had been discharged from their temporary commissions since Nov. 11, 1918. By deducting the last figure from the total number discharged, the figure of 404 is arrived at.

Officers who were given temporary promotions and subsequently demoted to their Regular Army ranks by grade were as follows: Colonel, 20; lieutenant colonel, 7; major, 20; captain, 176; first lieutenant, 181. Thus, it is plain that at least twenty colonels who were promoted to be either brigadier or major general were reduced before the signing of the armistice. There is presumably an additional number of general officers demoted again to the rank of lieutenant colonel although the statistics furnished by the War Department do not contain these figures.

## Demotions Since the Armistice.

The total number of officers discharged from their temporary commissions since the signing of the armistice, and the permanent and temporary ranks held by them follow:

Emergency Rank.	Permanent Rank.						
	Brig. Gen.	Col.	Lt. Col.	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2d Lt.
Major General.....	3	14	..	..	..	..	..
Brigadier General.....	77	55	26	8	..	..	161
Colonel.....	..	41	66	21	..	..	128
Lieutenant Colonel.....	..	..	21	49	1	..	70
Major.....	..	..	..	84	8	1	91
Captain.....	..	..	..	..	75	16	91
First Lieutenant.....	..	..	..	..	..	41	41
Total.....	8	91	96	118	150	82	599

## PAY OF ENLISTED MEN NOT TO BE REDUCED.

The office of The Adjutant General sent the following telegram to the General Recruiting Service of the Army on July 28: "Newspaper reports that pay of enlisted men will revert after present emergency to pre-war scale are incorrect. Appropriation bill for fiscal year 1920 provided that provisions of Act approved May 18, 1917, in so far as it increases the pay of enlisted men of the Army, are continued in force and in effect

from and after the date of approval of this Appropriation Act of 1920."

## ARMY TO EQUIP ONLY WITH BROWNING'S.

In an authorized announcement by the War Department on July 22 it was stated that the Chief of Ordnance has been advised that "it having been decided not to arm our Infantry with machine rifles, the 110,000 Lewis magazines, mentioned in his communication, together with all machine rifles and related equipment not suitable for use with Browning guns, should be declared surplus and sold, when possible, to friendly powers." Inquiry at the War Department has disclosed the fact that it has been decided to equip the Army only with Browning heavy machine guns and automatic rifles, and except for the Lewis aircraft machine guns the Lewis will be discarded. Thus the standard machine gun of the U.S. Army will be the Browning. The reason for this decision is in no way discredit to the Lewis ground gun, which weighs considerable more than the Browning automatic and less than the Browning heavy. The decision was due to the fact that there is no military need for three weights of machine arms, hence the adoption of the Browning, which, it is asserted, has proved itself the best all-purpose machine gun yet produced. The Lewis as used in the Air Service has been found of extreme utility in all but the single-seater fighting planes, and it is a standard part of the fighting equipment of the DeHavilland-4.

The 110,000 Lewis magazines referred to in the announcement are surplus material gathered together by the ordnance officer of the American Expeditionary Force, and it is believed can be disposed of to better advantage in Europe, where the Lewis ground gun is quite generally used.

The statement "all machine rifles and related equipment not suitable for use with Brownings should be declared surplus and sold" orders the disposal also of the Benét-Mercier, Colt, Berthier and Hotchkiss machine rifles in the possession of the Ordnance Department of the Army. In fact, the order is sweeping and is consistent with the policy of disposing of all surplus war material which has lost its value to the Army. Some of the American airmen who operated on the west front equipped their planes with the Hotchkiss machine rifle and for several months, just before the armistice, these rifles were in demand for fighting aircraft. For certain operations, such as attack on sausage balloons, this arm was considered by the airmen to be superior to all others, and the leading American "ace" in bringing down German balloons, the late Frank Luke, won his distinction largely through his use of the Hotchkiss.

The order for disposing of the surplus also went forward to General Pershing and in consequence it is likely that all machine rifles returned to the United States for future use will be Brownings exclusively.

## MERIT AND REWARD.

Republics are notoriously ungrateful, else there could be no question with our legislators as to giving reward of promotion and honor to those of the Services who have carried on a great work in a great war. There can be no question of the desert of all for whom reward has been recommended, whatever may be the lapses from a standard of absolute perfection apparently required by some of our none too impeccable legislators before they are willing to recognize merit. The only wonder is that honors are not to be carried further to reward others who unquestionably deserve well of their country for war service, and for whom promotion to higher permanent ranks would be no more than adequate recognition. Niggardly haggling over comparisons of record, over degrees of deviation from absolute perfection, seems unworthy of a great republic.

It is to be hoped that the Services themselves will not fall into an error that has too often in the past been their besetting sin. That is, a jealous expression by the friends of those who have not been named for honors of the feeling that reward should be withheld from one because it was not to be granted to another, whose service was held to deserve equal or greater reward. Congress has always been but too ready to lend ear to the whisperings of Service jealousies, to the well intentioned but often ill advised contention that advancement for one meant injustice to another not advanced—or that because those rewarded were of varying degrees of merit, and the honor proposed was the same for all, it therefore should not be bestowed.

## ENLISTED MEN WHO HELD COMMISSIONS RECOGNIZED.

There will be general approval of the action taken by the War Department on July 25 in ordering a distinctive mark on the uniform of enlisted men who have held commissions in the Army. These men, more than 5,000 from the Regular Army, have served honorably and ably, and it is a just recognition of their ability to perform the duties of a commissioned officer that this special mark be accorded to them. The order directs that a new provision be added to Special Regulations 41, Paragraph 96, Insignia on Sleeves, to provide that enlisted men who have served on active duty as commissioned officers in the Army of the United States, and whose commissioned service was terminated honorably, are authorized to wear a band of forest green braid, one-half inch wide, on both sleeves of the service coat, the lower edge of the braid to be three inches from the end of the sleeve.



## NAVY RADIO FOR COMMERCIAL BUSINESS.

Secretary Daniels, on July 23, the same day on which the Navy Department abolished the censorship of cable messages, sent to Speaker Gillett, of the House of Representatives, a bill providing for the commercialization of the Government's naval radio facilities. With the passing of the censorship the Navy is permitted to handle commercial radio messages, but this is made possible only under authority of war legislation, and with the ending of the present emergency the Navy, under the existing laws, is not permitted to handle messages of a commercial character. Under the provisions of the bill which the Secretary of the Navy has submitted the naval radio service would become available to the business and commercial interests of the entire country, even after the present war emergency is at an end, in the resumption of competition with foreign enterprises and in the development of foreign commerce. Accompanying the bill was a letter from the Secretary to the Speaker in which he gave a birds-eye view of the present radio and cable situation, based on a study just completed by experts in the communications branch of the Navy Department. The inadequacy of the cables to handle the present large overseas cable traffic is pointed out and the belief expressed that the naval radio service, which controls eighty-five per cent. of the wireless facilities of the nation, can very materially assist in "preventing what promises, under present laws, to be an intolerable situation in the business world." Secretary Daniels asserted that with the abolition of cable censorship the amount of traffic will become so heavy, especially in the case of messages sent to the Central Powers, that he estimates a message may be delayed from two to three weeks in reaching its destination.

## BASIC ALLOWANCE OF ORGANIZATION EQUIPMENT.

A circular to be published to the Services authorized by Secretary Baker on July 28 relative to the basic allowances of general organization equipment usually issued to two or more arms of the Service. Paragraph 1 publishes a new table of organization equipment which supersedes so much of the Equipment Tables, Tables of Fundamental Allowances, Quartermaster Supplies and the various Unit Accountability Manuals, as conflicts with the allowances now prescribed. Paragraph 2. This table prescribes basic allowances of organization equipment not usually issued to individuals, for all units serving at posts, camps and stations of a relatively permanent nature and on field duty in the United States or its possessions. In Paragraph 3 attention is called to the fact that Circulars 176 and 253, War Dept., 1919, prescribe allowances of individual equipment. These circulars give basic allowances of equipment common to most organizations. Allowances of special equipment relative to each organization will be published later. Paragraph 4 explains equipment "A" and equipment "B." According to Paragraph 5, special allowances heretofore authorized for special purposes will continue in force and for items not included in these circulars, or in Circulars 176 and 253, War Dept., 1919, allowances heretofore authorized will govern for the present. Paragraph 6 states that the issue of globes, distinguishing lanterns, is discontinued and this paragraph also gives a list covering equipment under several headings. The letter of instructions discontinuing the issue of garrison equipment, dated July 25, 1918, has been rescinded.

## PROSECUTION OF GOVERNMENT CLAIMS.

The War Department Claims Board, of which Major Erskine Bains, U.S.A., is recorder, in a circular letter calls the attention of boards and officers engaged in the settlement of claims against the United States arising out of contracts and agreements for supplies to the following provision of the Appropriation Act approved July 11, 1919: "Prosecution of claims by former Government employees. That it shall be unlawful for any person who, as a commissioned officer of the Army, or officer or employee of the United States, has at any time since April 6, 1917, been employed in any bureau of the Government, and in such employment been engaged on behalf of the United States, in procuring or assisting to procure supplies for the Military Establishment, or who has been engaged in the settlement or adjustment of contracts or agreement for the procurement of supplies for the Military Establishment, within two years next after his discharge or other separation from the service of the Government, to solicit employment in the prosecution of claims against the United States arising out of any contracts or agreements for the procurement of supplies for said bureau, which were pending or entered into while the said officer or employee was associated therewith. A violation of this provision of this chapter shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both: Provided, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with any of the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

## THE MORALE OF THE SERVICE.

"It is my view," writes an officer of long experience, "that many of the questions concerning the 'morale' of the Service, over which there seems to be a considerable amount of concern just now, will take care of themselves if we look after the preservation of a few old-fashioned principles regarding ordinary justice and fair dealing and telling the truth when we tell anything at all."

## NAMES FOR NEW ARMY POSTS.

The War Department announced last week that the new post being constructed at Miraflores dump, Panama Canal Department, is named "Fort Clayton," in honor of the late Col. B. T. Clayton, Q.M.C., who, as quartermaster of military forces on the Canal Zone and as a member of the Defense Board, had an important part in studying and working out details of the project for the defense of the canal. He was killed by an enemy shell in France, May 30, 1918. While in civil life he served with credit as a Member of Congress, and in the Army made a record as a very efficient officer of his corps. The new post near Gatun, Panama Canal Department, the War Department also announces, is named "Fort William D. Davis," in honor of the late Col. William D. Davis, 361st Inf., who died in France Nov. 1, 1918. Colonel Davis was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross "for extraordinary heroism in action near Genes, France, Sept. 26 to Oct. 2, 1918." During the engagement he was twice wounded, but remained in command

of his regiment throughout the entire action until it was finally relieved. He served on the Canal Zone in the 5th Infantry during the period when the troops were engaged in the maneuvers and survey work which formed a practical basis for the defense project. The use of the full name of Colonel Davis in the name of the post is necessary because a small post in Alaska is called Fort Davis.

## OPPORTUNITY FOR ORDNANCE DETAIL.

A board of officers has been appointed to select seventy-two lieutenants of the Regular Army for detail with the Ordnance Department. About half of this number will be detailed, without examination, for the regular four-year detail, and the remainder will be detailed as student officers. Of those selected for four years, part will be immediately placed on duty at ordnance establishments and the remainder will take one of the school courses. The schools for ordnance officers and for line officers detailed for duty with Ordnance Department are as follows: The Ordnance School of Application, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., which will give courses of instruction in mechanical and chemical engineering; and the Ordnance School of Technology, at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., where the instruction will largely consist of metallurgy and shop work. The courses are of one year's duration each and the school work will begin on Sept. 1. This is an exceptional opportunity for young officers to acquire a technical education and lieutenants desiring the detail in the Ordnance Department or the detail as student officer should submit applications to that effect immediately, through military channels to The Adjutant General of the Army.

## FRENCH OFFICERS INVITED TO OUR ARMY SCHOOLS.

The Chief of Staff has directed that the military attaché of the French Embassy be advised that the matter of detail of officers to French military schools has been left in the hands of the commander-in-chief of the A.E.F., a cable having been sent to General Pershing authorizing him to detail two officers at each school which he may designate; that detail of the following French officers to the United States would be appreciated: One general staff officer of experience to the General Staff College in Washington as observer and lecturer; one officer of experience to schools at Fort Leavenworth, as observer and lecturer; and one engineer officer, formerly of "Ponts et Chaussées," for duty in the office of Chief of Engineers; that in addition, the Chief of Staff will feel privileged to make arrangements for the attendance of French officers as students at such of our Service schools as selected by the French General Staff, as soon as the future system of military education of the United States is established. Any French officers detailed to the United States or any American officers detailed to France should receive pay and allowance from their own Governments during such detail.

## WAR INQUIRY COMMITTEE GOING ABROAD.

The sub-committee of the House select committee on investigating war expenditures, headed by Congressman Royal C. Johnson, will go to France and England to make a first-hand investigation of conditions in those countries. It is expected that the committee will sail on the Leviathan on its next trip to France, the date of which is tentatively set as Aug. 7. The purpose of the trip is to investigate expenditures in France and England, particularly with regard to aircraft production and the purchase of supplies and subsistence. The committee will also investigate charges of alleged cruel treatment of prisoners in France, and all other matters that may properly come under its cognizance. It is estimated that the investigation will consume the six weeks that the House of Representatives will recess. The following Congressmen will make the trip: Chairman Johnson, South Dakota; Bland, of Indiana, and Flood, of Virginia, accompanied by former Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell, counsel for the sub-committee; H. A. Boucher, clerk, and a staff of three accountants.

## STATUS OF THE R.O.T.C. UNITS.

The Secretary of War on July 25 directed that instructions be sent to the commanding officer of each camp or cantonment or other station at which Reserve Officers' Training Corps units are located for instruction purposes to the effect that it be clearly understood that the camp commander is in control of these units and is responsible for the supervision of the instruction given in the same way that he is in general control of other instruction going on in his camp. It is ordered that necessary action be taken to see that schedules of training are being carried out in such a manner as to best accomplish results desired of these camps. These instructions were issued for the reason that it has been brought to the notice of the War Department that at some of the R.O.T.C. camps the units were considered practically independent of camp commanders. It is now pointed out that it must be understood that no activities whatsoever at any camp are exempt from control of the camp commander.

## RECRUITING CAMPAIGN FOR MEDICAL SERVICE.

An active recruiting campaign for the Army Medical Service has been urged by the Surgeon General upon department surgeons at general hospitals and surgeons at ports of embarkation. In view of the fact that very soon all men drafted for the emergency will have been discharged, these officers are urged to secure enlistments and re-enlistments to meet the present needs and future requirements of the Medical Department. Campaigns for enlisting and re-enlisting are to be conducted at all posts and commands having medical personnel. Camp surgeons will appoint a medical officer as assistant to the camp recruiting officer, who will inaugurate a campaign for enlistments and re-enlistments among medical units at camp and post hospitals, especially medical units sent to these camps for demobilization. Every Medical Department enlisted man sent to a camp for discharge is to be approached as to the desirability of re-enlistment.

## INVESTIGATION OF ARMY RATION SYSTEM.

The War Department has detailed a board of officers to investigate the practical operation of a new ration system as prescribed in Army Regulations, Paragraph 120, as amended in 1919. The officers detailed to the board are: Col. C. E. Morton, Gen. Staff, C. C. Kinney, I.G. Dept., S. Coleman, A.G. Dept., Lieut. Col. W. J. Wiley, Gen. Staff; Majors J. E. Smith, Q.M. Corps

Purchasing Service, and Fred D. Baker, Q.M. Corps Finance Service. The board is to submit a report for the consideration of the Secretary of War embodying its recommendations. The board will meet first at Camp Mills, and go thence to Camp Merritt; thence to Camp Custer, thence to the U.S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth; thence to Fort Sam Houston and thence to Fort McPherson. At each camp and fort the new rations system will be thoroughly investigated.

## INFANTRY ASSOCIATION'S RECOGNITION OF HONOR MEN.

In the August number of the Infantry Journal will appear an editorial announcement to the effect that the U.S. Infantry Association proposes to honor every officer and man in the Army who won the Medal of Honor or the Distinguished Service Cross by electing him an honorary member of the Association for life. In addition the association proposes to send to every winner of the Medal of Honor the Infantry Journal for life and to recipients of the D.S.C. for five years, each at the expense of the U.S. Infantry Association. This is done, as the announcement says, for the reason that "the Infantry Association has long believed that the officers and soldiers who have been awarded the Medal of Honor and the D.S.C. should receive some further recognition than comes with the mere possession of these decorations, great honor though these be."

## SUBSISTENCE FOR NAVY RECRUITING PARTIES.

Instructions were issued July 23 by the Bureau of Navigation on the subject of subsistence for enlisted and enrolled personnel of the Regular Navy and Reserve Force attached to recruiting parties, allowing each man \$4 a day. The instructions provide that all persons on inspection duty or temporary duty away from their regular stations for a period of more than twenty-four hours and less than ten days at distant stations shall draw \$4 a day while actually absent from station if government quarters and subsistence are not furnished during such absence. It is explained that this is intended to cover cases of men who are required to be away from their regular station for short periods and who, in some cases, may have to keep up expenses at their regular station during such absence.

## SANDY HOOK PROVING GROUND ABANDONED.

The abandonment as a proving ground of Sandy Hook, N.J., by the Ordnance Department of the Army is now practically complete, all material having been removed to the proving ground at Aberdeen, Md. Only some storehouses for the preservation of high explosive will be maintained at Sandy Hook, which by its isolation is well adapted for storage of reserve ammunition. The transfer will add materially to the commissioned and enlisted personnel at Aberdeen. The work on the concentration of all the activities of the Chemical Warfare Service at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., is also nearing completion.

## GENERAL INSIGNIA FOR PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS.

All privates, 1st class, will be authorized to wear a general sleeve insignia designating their rank in place of the special insignia now in use for privates, 1st class, for each arm of the Service, which are so numerous as to be confusing and more expensive. The new insignia, somewhat similar to the chevron, is in the form of a single arc of olive-drab cloth and is to be worn on the right sleeve, arc down. This regulation is covered in an amendment to Paragraph 71, Special Regulations 42, and by the rescinding of Paragraph 73, Paragraph 71, as amended, reads: "Private, 1st class. An arc of one bar."

## HEALTH CONDITIONS IN U.S. NAVY.

Health conditions in the U.S. Navy continue good, the report for the week ending July 25 showing only 338 admissions for various communicable diseases, or at an annual rate per 1,000 of 50.70. Eighty-three cases of mumps were reported, next highest in the list to influenza, of which there were 142. Other diseases number: Diphtheria, 21; scarlet fever, 20; malaria, 19; pneumonia, 21; tuberculosis, 16. In the same week there were eighteen deaths in the entire Navy, six of which were from drowning and four from accidents. The annual death rate was 3.0 per 1,000 from all diseases.

## AWARDS OF VICTORY MEDAL.

A new order relating to awards of the Victory Medal to officers and enlisted men of the Army has recently been issued by the War Department, and appears on page 1685 in this issue. It is G.O. 83, dated June 30, 1919, and rescinds the previous orders issued relative to the medal and substitutes therefor complete information relative to the issue thereof. The medal will be awarded to all officers and enlisted men who served on active duty in the Army of the United States at any time between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, and whose service was honorable.

## FOR STABILITY IN NAVY UNIFORMS.

"I am tempted," writes a Navy officer of high rank, "to suggest, if not implore, that uniforms for the officers and enlisted men of the Navy be fixed by Act of Congress and not left to the passing whim of a secretary, at the mercy of which we find ourselves to-day. The new insignia for staff officers besides being grotesquely hideous, have cost their unfortunate victims tens of thousands of dollars; surely a cruel burden in these days and unnecessary."

## NAVY RECRUITING RECORDS BROKEN.

All peace-time records for recruiting in the U.S. Navy were broken in the week ending July 25, when 1,836 enlistments were reported by the five recruiting divisions. This gain over the previous week was 332. By districts the totals reported were as follows: New England, 214; Eastern, 823; Central, 352; Southern, 359; Western, 88. The cities leading in enlistments were New York, 197; Philadelphia, 144; Boston, 136.



## SPECIALIZATION FOR ARMY OFFICERS.

The necessity in the near future in the U.S. Army for assigning Regular Army officers to the specialized services which were a development of the World War, and which will be retained, has brought up in Army circles at Washington discussion as to what effect this will have on the education of officers. There is growing recognition of the importance of specialization in education to keep pace with the developments that surely will arise from the foundations laid in such branches as Aeronautics, Motor Transport, Chemical Warfare and the Tank Service. One general officer, who has given these matters serious thought, stated to a representative of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that he believed the U.S. Military Academy at West Point must become somewhat of a preparatory school for Army officers, and that its graduates, having been instructed in the fundamentals, would then pass on to specialized schools. This officer believes that the first course following graduation from West Point should be in the Air Service because of its peculiar requirements, physical and mental, requirements that few men can hope to possess after attaining the age of thirty years. It was his view that it would be conducive to the greatest development in aeronautics to have these educated youths, full of enthusiasm, given four years or more in the Air Service before passing on to other branches or arms of the Service. He saw the greatest possibilities in the line of invention and improvement in aircraft by the application to it of the healthy, ambitious and well-directed effort of several hundred young men with well trained minds every year. To each service, in the opinion of this officer, a certain number of graduates would have to be assigned each year, sufficient to form a nucleus to carry each specialty step by step toward perfection during a four-year assignment so that such specialized service would never at any time be composed wholly of untrained officers. Assignment first to aeronautics, then to motor transport, and then to tank service, would be, in this officer's opinion, a course which would bring the best results and keep an officer interested in and alive to duties consistently related because of the employment in these three of engineering development and refinements for which each of these services were striving. The Military Academy would presumably have to be very much enlarged, for, naturally, not all the graduates could be assigned to special development on graduation, because there were the needs of the Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, etc., to be taken care of. The Military Academy would then be enabled to make selection of the graduates according to their ability, temperament and qualifications, and in this way assign the newly commissioned lieutenants to the arm for which they were best fitted.

"Modern progress in human endeavor is due to the fact that we have become a nation of specialists," he said. "In every walk of life, almost, the all-round man is obsolete. 'Jack of all trades' can't find a job, or if he does he is compelled to do one thing and do it well or he doesn't hold on in competition with the expert at his specialty. I think that the Army might very well tear a leaf from the commercial book of facts. Let me explain. I am a good artilleryman when I am assigned to the Signal Corps. Having specialized in artillery, quite naturally I am a very poor signal officer the first year, a fair one the second, a better one the third and an expert the fourth year. But while going up the ladder my artillery perfection has suffered and if reassigned to the Artillery I'm a bit rusty for a year or so. What is the result? Out of five years I have been an efficient officer for one year. I couldn't be efficient the other four years for I was attending the school of experience. Isn't it true? I think every officer will admit that I have not overdrawn the situation. Now, to attain 100 per cent. efficiency isn't possible under that sort of system, and we will not attain it until we make each arm or branch a specialty. When an officer is a good artilleryman, let him continue in that work. If he is a clever quartermaster, then it isn't consistent or profitable to take him away from the job he is handling expertly. If he desires to enter another branch, well and good; allow him to take an examination for such branch and be assigned to it if he shows the necessary qualifications. I firmly believe that the officers of the Army will be imbued with splendid spirit and snap when each is doing the work he has a liking for and in which he has shown particular aptitude. Why not allow the officers the same privilege as the enlisted men? We are now allowing men to choose the arm in which they desire to serve and to which they are attracted. That is being done in the belief that it will result in fewer 'square pegs trying to fill round holes.' If it is logical in the ranks, it is quite as logical in the officer personnel, to my mind.

"So I want to submit that out of the specialization resulting from the World War there has come a new claim upon the officer personnel of the Army, and though we will continue to do the bulk of the fighting of the future with Infantry and Artillery, we must intensively prepare for the specialized branches in order to keep abreast of the age, and in that preparation it would be footless indeed were we to overlook the personnel element. Admiral Jellicoe, Marshal Foch, Admiral Sims, General Pershing, have all expressed similar opinions as to the wars of the future, and each has been particular to point out that it would be begun in the air—by a specialized branch developed in the Great War. The Germans gave us a costly object lesson in chemical warfare, the British returned the compliment with interest with the tanks, and the Americans, through the application of a wealth of motor transport, brought the war of specialists to a victorious finish. One cannot escape the weight of these facts. Being prepared in the future will not mean what it meant in the past. Preparedness will mean efficiency in every branch of war-making, and to attain that position we will be compelled to constantly and consistently develop specialists, even to the extent of specializing for duty with staff corps. It is an interesting and absorbing topic and it would be gratifying to me and, I believe, profitable to the nation and the Army were the officers who had experience on the fields of France to enter into a discussion of the future education and assignment of our Army officers in order to assure us an adequate and continuous supply of specially trained, enthusiastic, enterprising and progressive men for our officer personnel."

## ARMY ORDNANCE ACTIVITIES.

Plans have been approved by the Chief of Ordnance, Major Gen. C. C. Williams, U.S.A., providing for the distribution of artillery, small arms, machine guns, automatic rifles, etc., so as to have smaller amounts available for issue at a number of points and a large stock at various interior points, such as the Rock Island

Arsenal. American manufacturers have very largely overcome the difficulties in the production of the 75-mm. gun M1897 recuperators. This is indicated by the delivery of forty-four in the week ended July 3, while the total up to that date was 239. A year ago some experts were skeptical of the ability of American production of this peculiarly difficult French design. During the week ended July 3 deliveries to the Ordnance Department were made in only twenty-seven cases in a total list of 300 principal items, and in some of these the rate of delivery has been reduced to a peace-time basis.

## A PLEA FOR DEMOCRATIZING THE SERVICES.

While discussing with pleasurable enthusiasm the strong bond of unity that obtained between the officers of the Army and Navy on duty overseas during the war, a retired officer of the Navy who has been on active service during hostilities gave expression to his regret that it appeared since his coming home that the ties of that bond were becoming somewhat frayed. Liaison between the Army and Navy in Washington, he found, was not in that perfect spirit of co-operation that obtained abroad. Being of the Navy his views were, he admitted, inclined to lean toward that Service; and, being interested in the maintenance of the Regular Service at the high standard it attained during the war, he was inclined to believe that there could be a fuller understanding of the problems confronting the Regular Navy by the Army. He believed that there had been lack of co-operation in recruiting, and as an example instanced the fact that the Navy had been denied the privilege of posting its invitations to possible recruits at any of the Army demobilization camps. "The Army," he added, "it seems to me, fails to recognize one outstanding fact. That is, the boys returning from overseas were drafted into the military service. They had no preference, but went where they were sent or told to go. They are now returning for discharge and are concentrated in camps for muster out. They are to return to civilian status and to the privileges of citizenship, and are not denied by any law on the statute books their freedom of preference in doing whatever they please. But by this action of denying the Navy the privilege of making its appeal to these men at the time they are leaving the Army, it would seem that the Army is attempting to restrict their freedom of action. Yes, of course, the Army has its problems and must re-enlist as many of these men as it can, but that does not excuse this restriction, and it very properly may be construed as an attempt to hold every soldier to his military status until he is well beyond the confines of the demobilizing camp.

"There is another matter of my observation here in Washington in which I believe there should be a modification and, if modified, it would make for a wider understanding and fuller support of the Services by the citizens of the nation. We fought for democracy and won, hence I believe it is consistent for us to be democrats. What I mean is that we ought to abandon the aloofness and isolation of the past which, to my mind, was responsible for the countrywide impression that a military officer was a martinet. We officers are but the servants of the taxpayers, and we should give service with that fact in mind. We are civilians assigned to specialized duty, not assigned to our posts with the idea that we are thus set apart to hedge ourselves with a barricade of formality and to assume that our acts and conduct cannot be open to the public gaze.

"Of a certainty discipline must be maintained, but let us confine it to ourselves and not try to discipline the citizens who are paying us to do this specialized work. Let us open up our departments and invite cordial relations with the people and by courtesy and attention even to the most humble allow the people to know that their interests come first, and that we want them to know how we are acquiring ourselves as their trustees. If that were the spirit maintained it would not take many years to overcome the political influences which, always with an eye single to impressing the 'home folks,' make us easy prey to unfounded and distressing criticism and the playthings of unscrupulous demagogues. It would not be long before the people would of their own knowledge realize when we were unjustly attacked or held up as martinets, and that sort of political demagoguery would soon go out of fashion.

"I have no criticism of the Services—no one can have—for they have just emerged magnificently from 'trial by fire.' But I firmly believe that, with the nation's plaudits of our deeds in the war still ringing from ocean to ocean, this is the time to spread abroad the truth that we are of the people and that our service is their service and we welcome their personal interest in it, and in those who are responsible for its administration. And then let the administrators adopt easy-action lathstrings and remove the 'no admittance' placards from every door. The people want to know us, and they will if we will only give them the chance. It is a great opportunity we have to accept the hand extended to us. It would be the greatest pity if we were to turn away. The nation that is proud to-day of what its Army and Navy did in the Great War will be nearly as proud of them in peace time if the Army and Navy will tell the people what they are doing in peace time nearly as freely as the people were told during the war by our enterprising war correspondents."

## TRACING MISSING A.E.F. MAIL.

Requests are being received by the War Department asking that tracers be sent out for mail, especially packages mailed by members of the A.E.F. in France to relatives and friends in the United States which have never been received. At the present time the military authorities are unable to do anything on account of the fact that the American postoffices in France are being closed and their records packed for shipment to the United States. In the case of unregistered mail there is little likelihood of promptly locating this, as no record can be kept of the enormous mail intended for parties in the United States. Such mail is sent at the risk of sender, but every effort will be made to effect delivery.

Undelivered Christmas packages on hand at the Central Directory Office, Pier 86, North river, and at the Military Postoffice, Hoboken, N.J., have been placed under charge of an officer of The Adjutant General's Department and are being handled as follows: (1) If soldier's address can be found package is sent him; (2) If soldier's address cannot be found and sender's address is given, the package is sent to sender; (3) If neither can be found package is sent to Dead Letter Office. A great many of the pieces were found to be in bad condition and repacking was necessary before remailing. The War Department and Postoffice Department are co-

operating with a view of disposing of undelivered registered mail, either by forwarding to proper address or by returning to sender.

## ADMIRAL SIMS ON NAVY SELECTION SYSTEM.

Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N., has furnished some very forceful opinions on the defects of the present method of selecting officers of the Navy for promotion. He declares the present system is illogical and absurd and is undermining the morale of the Service. His views on the system of selection were expressed by Admiral Sims at the request of Secretary Daniels. Admiral Sims also makes suggestions as to how the existing defects may be readily eliminated. He says:

## Fundamental Defects of Present Method.

The fundamental defect of the present method is that, with the information at present available, it is wholly impossible for a board of admirals to select from the large number (many hundreds) of candidates in the various grades those best fitted to perform the duties of the next higher grade. That is, it is impossible, with this information alone, to determine the relative merits of the candidates.

The only information upon which the judgment of the board can be based is the usual reports of fitness, and an occasional letter.

These reports do not enable the board to determine the relative merits of officers, and for the following reasons:

(a) They are individual reports, made by relatively a very few of the hundreds of officers in the grades above the candidates, and, consequently, they do not express the Service reputation of these officers.

(b) Moreover, as these reports extend from the beginning of an officer's career up to date, there is only a small proportion of them which concern an officer's present abilities, and, from this very small number of reports, it is almost impossible to arrive at a candidate's Service reputation—upon which alone his relative merit can be established.

(c) Not only is it impossible, from a consideration of a certain officer's fitness reports to determine his fitness, but it is equally impossible to determine his fitness, as compared with that of the other officers of his grade.

(d) This impossibility of determining the relative fitness of officers is due to the well known fact that reports of fitness are practically of uniform merit, being generally much too favorable.

Rear Admiral T. S. Rodgers, who has been a member of several boards on selection, states, in a recent letter, that the average marks are between 3.4 and 4.0, where 4.0 expresses perfection. He also points out, that, in answer to the question as to whether an officer is above the average, about half the reports rate the officers as "average" and the other half as "above the average," which, being a mathematical impossibility, sufficiently illustrates both the unreliability of the reports and the impossibility of establishing relative merit—and, as the establishment of relative merit is wholly essential in determining those best qualified for promotion, relative merit being, in fact, the fundamental basis of selection, it follows that the reports of fitness fail of their object—and that, consequently, selections for promotion based upon them must, necessarily, result in many cases of grave injustice, and consequent injury to the Service.

All these facts are thoroughly well known to the Service, where every officer has a reputation which extends both above and below his grade, but, particularly above, as officers are naturally more interested in the abilities of those below them, since it is upon these abilities that their own success largely depends.

## Fitness Reports Misleading.

The value of officers' service reputations is acknowledged by all. It is upon these reputations that officers are assigned to important duties. Admirals know the abilities of the great majority of the captains, because they have served with many of them since they were midshipmen or ensigns together—an acquaintance of from thirty to forty years—but they know less about the commanders, and less still about the lieutenant commanders. In fact, of the latter they necessarily know the merits of but very few. The consequence is that, as the reports of fitness are admittedly nearly uniform, not to mention misleading, it is simply impossible for the board to determine the really essential basis of just or even useful selections, that is, the relative merit of the candidates.

This being the case, the question naturally arises as to the duty of a member of the board when called upon to vote upon, say a certain lieutenant commander.

The circumstances are as follows:

(a) He does not know the candidate.

(b) He does not know his Service reputation.

(c) He never even heard his name before.

(d) The candidate's report of fitness is practically the same as that of hundreds of other reports.

(e) Of the great majority of these hundreds of other candidates he has no knowledge either personal or by reputation.

It is manifestly clear from the above that a vote of either "yes" or "no" must necessarily, in the great majority of cases, be a grave injustice either to the candidate or to many better men on the list—and consequently a grave injury to the Service.

This grave injury has already been inflicted. The present system is thoroughly discredited throughout all grades. The present state of mind is very near to revolt, and it is believed that the Congress is already influenced by it. As a matter of fact, the present system is illogical and absurd, and it is undermining the morale of the Service by diminishing confidence in the senior officers.

In view of the above, it is a question whether a member of the board on selection has a moral right to vote upon the promotion of, say, a lieutenant commander when he must know that he cannot do so without grave injustice to at least many of the candidates concerned and without grave injury to the Service. In my opinion, he has no right to cast a vote under these circumstances. This conviction is, I believe, growing in force and may soon result in entire failure of the present system unless the defects noted are at once corrected by some such modification as that suggested below.

It has been suggested that selections from each grade would better be made by a board of officers of the next grade above. For the reasons above indicated this would doubtless decrease somewhat the inevitable injustice of the present system, but only in degree, not in principle.

Its defect is that the number (a board of nine) is too small. For example, no nine of the 400 commanders on the list know all of the lieutenant commanders. But each commander knows a great many through years of personal and intimate association, and many that he does not know personally he knows by reputation through frequent discussions of their abilities. He knows who are the "crackerjacks" and is always trying to get them, as his assistants—one of the trials of the Bureau of Navigation. Moreover, the "crackerjacks" among the lieutenant commanders are known to practically every one of the commanders.

## Improved Method Proposed.

It is the object of selection to determine who these men are and promote them. It, therefore, follows that this essential information should be supplied for the guidance of the board by all of the officers of the grade above. To accomplish this would require no change in the law any more than it would require an act of the Congress to change the form of the present fitness report.

All the Department need do is to send each officer a list of the officers eligible for selection from the grade next below and require each officer to submit a list of those whom he believes to be best fitted for promotion. For example, if forty promotions of lieutenant commanders were to be made, each commander's list would contain forty names, and all lists would be submitted for the guidance of the Board of Admirals.

It can readily be determined from these lists which officer has the highest average standing and which has the second highest and so on up to the fortieth. It is a question of simple arithmetic.

This final list of forty would, therefore, be based upon the combined opinions of the 414 commanders, and their opinions are based upon both their personal knowledge of these men



and upon the reputations of the man for ability to perform the duties of the next higher grade—qualities that are continuously under discussion in the grade above.

Of course, it may be assumed that some of the 414 commanders may be influenced, in the case of one or more officers, by personal preference or prejudice; but as it cannot be assumed that many commanders would be similarly influenced in favor of the same candidate, it follows that all such cases would eliminate each other. That is, there is no chance of any of the purely personal favorites of individual commanders being included in the final list of forty.

#### Popularity a Valuable Military Quality.

It is often objected that personal popularity would cause an officer to be selected by this method, whereas unpopularity would prevent an able officer's selection. This is, of course, true, but it is as it should be, because popularity is a very valuable military quality, and the opposite quality not only often renders an able officer quite useless in many important positions, but often positively harmful—as all know who have borne responsibility for the success of subordinates.

It should be noted that the method proposed simply provides essential information required by the board. For example, some of the officers on the final list of forty, derived from the grade above, might have to be eliminated because of physical defects not known to the Service or for other reasons.

The merit of the proposed method is that it not only provides positive evidence of the candidate's Service standing, but it is such that no charge of unfairness can be brought against it. No officer can reasonably complain because he has not been placed on the list of forty by the majority of the 400 officers of the grade above him.

It is true that the Service opinion (derived from the grade above those selected) may not in some cases result in selection of the very ablest man; but it should be especially noted that it is of great importance that the men advanced should be those that the Service believes to be the best.

It may even be stated that the importance of the Service belief in the men who may eventually be their leaders cannot be exaggerated. In fact, so great is the influence of Service confidence in, and loyalty to, the leader that it may confidently be stated that such a leader would render more efficient service than a somewhat abler man who did not enjoy this confidence.

#### Fair Selection Not Opposed.

No arguments have been advanced herein as to the desirability of fair selection—that is, of the principle of selection. It is assumed that selection is necessary for military efficiency for the same reason that it is the basis of success in all considerable organizations, both civil and military, throughout the world.

It is further assumed that, human nature being what it is, the majority of any service will always be opposed to selection in any form and strongly in favor of promotion by seniority, because the latter practically assures each officer reaching flag rank if his health holds out and he commits no grave errors either official or personal.

This human motive may be illustrated by supposing that the employees of a great railroad were asked to decide by vote as to whether they would prefer to retain their system of promotion by selection or adopt a promotion by seniority that would insure each employee retiring at sixty-four with the rank and three-quarters of the pay of a general manager.

#### ARGUMENTS AGAINST SELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of June 28 Secretary Baker is quoted as having informed Congress that the military opinion of the War Department is in favor of the plan of promotion by selection. In order to obtain that opinion locally I requested a ballot of officers stating whether they favored or opposed promotion by selection. Officers of various grades and branches of Service both of the permanent and temporary service voted. The result is both interesting and significant and is as tabulated below:

Total number of votes cast, 31; in favor of promotion by selection, 1; opposed to promotion by selection, 30. By grades of service, the vote was as follows: In favor of promotion by selection, one captain; opposed to promotion by selection, 3 colonels, 5 lieutenant colonels, 6 majors, 9 captains, 7 first lieutenants.

In this list were officers of distinguished service and brilliant record in overseas service, whose chances for preferment on their record would almost surely result in their being among those selected for promotion. Yet they are emphatically opposed to such a system. I have discussed this theme with many officers and have found only one who favors promotion by selection. I did not have a chance to interview him as to why he held that view as indicated by his ballot and really think he voted under a misapprehension.

Does the opinion prevail anywhere in the Army outside the War Department that promotion by selection is a good plan? If so can anyone say where it prevails and what reasons support such a view? I invited informal discussion and will state briefly some of the views advanced.

Nearly all were fearful of political or other influence operating unjustly in the selection. One officer, having recollection of the days just after the Civil War and of the workings of "Benzine Boards" and regimental promotion by selection, recounted the petty jealousies, heartburnings and intrigues of those days, particularly the pettiness in high quarters and the social side of the question which came to have a bearing often more important in its intrigues than the professional or military side. Everyone is familiar with the Army politician, seeking his advancement by the ordinary ways of social and political influence. Knowing his ways, I am not in favor of increasing his opportunities by way of promotion by selection. Nor do I want to live in an atmosphere corrupted by his presence; an atmosphere of jealousy, hate, envy, intrigue, false friendship and suspicion. I can't work in that atmosphere nor can I rest and be happy there. An officer who had been in the Philippine Constabulary, where the system in promotion by selection, told me that out of eighteen of his classmates in the Constabulary School not one now remained in the Constabulary, chiefly on account of this condition.

It is fear of such influence as this, which would unfairly operate in any scheme of selection, that is the main reason why officers oppose selection; together with the knowledge that the atmosphere of mutual respect and confidence now prevailing would surely be polluted by the sinister presence of the politician among us.

#### Unequal Opportunity.

Unequal opportunity is another reason frequently given for opposition to selection. In the Service equal opportunities to display ability or efficiency do not come to all of us alike and when opportunities do come we often cannot take advantage of them because the command of authority or duty forbids us. If I correctly interpret the feeling of most officers, they do not begrudge the success of those who have passed over them; they are not envious or jealous of their success, but only of their opportunity. They are willing in time of war to make sacrifice of opportunity for the sake of victory; but they regard it as an absolute injustice that these more fortunate ones should continue in time of peace to enjoy the fortunes of war, with its promotion benefits, at the ex-

pense of their blighted hopes and professional careers. Nor is it just that duty faithfully and loyally performed in a barren field should pay the price of the reward given to him who reaps the harvest it has helped to sow in other fields. This inequality of opportunity is the second great objection.

#### Records of Performance.

Another objection to selection is based upon the inadequacy of records of performance, as indicated in qualification or rating cards, as a basis for selection. Here is an illustration. In one of the training camps the post exchange officer started the exchange and saw it grow from a small beginning to a big business. His efficiency was such as to make it a great success and he was highly rated by his C.O. when relieved after several months and ordered to another station. Let us say his rating was 80. At his new station his duty was in command of troops. He had been away from troops and was not familiar with the new duties and new training; he made some failures and mistakes; his efficiency suffered in comparison with others with the result that his next rating was low—let us say it was 45. Are there not many similar cases? Is such a system either just or accurate? Is it not worthless?

Is it humanly possible for any commanding officer accurately to appraise the comparative efficiencies of his subordinates, particularly if he has not had opportunity to observe them in the many diverse lines of activity their profession calls for?

If the standing of Gen. U. S. Grant and Gen. Phil Sheridan at graduation from West Point had been taken as the criterion of their efficiency, neither in such a scheme of selection would ever have had opportunity of showing efficiency as leaders.

How can a board of officers, even if immune from every taint of unwholesome influence, ever hope, unless divinely inspired, to appraise justly and fairly the efficiencies of many officers to whom they are strangers and choose from their records those they would select for promotion? This inadequacy of records of performance is the third great objection.

#### Selection in the Army and in Business.

One of the arguments in favor of promotion by selection is that in business life efficiency is gained by that practice and that the system can be made to apply with equal efficiency in the Army. If conditions under which it is practiced in business were the same in the Army, it might also be efficient for the Army. But the conditions in the Army are very different. In business the effect of social, personal or political influence is automatically restrained because ambitious men of ability, if they see their advancement hindered by such influences, will take their ability to a competing concern. In business life selection is made usually by men having at stake the efficiency of the business and having intimate personal knowledge of the man they select, and of the other men they employ; therefore able to judge all in appraisal of comparative merits. In the Army it is impossible for any individual or any board to have either the feeling of responsibility for a proper choice or the well informed estimate of the candidates' abilities that the business man has. The Army is too large a corporation for its members to be so well known to one another.

In business abilities of men can be better appraised because their lines usually are specialized and lines of advancement are diverse. You do not compare the bookkeeper with either the shop foreman or the salesman. In the Army the abilities of officers cannot be so well appraised because their profession calls for a wide range of abilities each in different spheres. You are required to compare Jones, the post exchange officer, with Smith, the quartermaster, Brown, the Service School instructor, Black, the company commander, and White, of the General Staff. Each must advance along the same line; but they have been specialists along diverse lines. Can any human power determine which has the greater sum of professional ability which should entitle him to be selected over his fellows? How often are found men in the Army of exceptional ability in some phases of their profession and only mediocre in others, whose record is excellent or fair dependent solely upon which talent they have had opportunity to display.

In business life injustices by selection may be compensated, as where an increased compensation is given to the men passed over in order to offset loss of efficiency otherwise bound to result from their dissatisfaction. Or, if this is not done, the man can seek his own compensation elsewhere by seeing his ability in a competing market. In the Army this is not the case; no compensation of any kind is available to those passed over and no other market is available except at the sacrifice of profession and career. They must remain with reduced efficiency because of the injury to reputation as having been passed over. Humiliation, embarrassment and discontent reduce efficiency and an officer suffers material loss, not only in the loss of pay of increased grade, but throughout his life; also as it will affect his chances in retirement.

In business a careful estimate is made as to how aggregate efficiency will be affected in promoting the more efficient over the less efficient, after discounting the loss of efficiency in the latter. No such careful computation can be made by any scheme of selection in the Army and no compensations are available to reduce losses of efficiency bound to result from promotion by selection. It is therefore reasonable to declare that the aggregate efficiency of the Army as a whole will decrease rather than increase as the result of such a system.

The loss in aggregate efficiency of the Army from selection is in itself a sufficient reason for opposing the plan. The Army knows from its past experience that this loss of aggregate efficiency has resulted from promotion by selection and in its hostile opposition is not guessing at what the result of such a plan would be in the future.

B. SQUARE.

#### A PLEA FOR THE TEMPORARY OFFICER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As to the discharge of all temporary officers before Sept. 30, there are about 2,000 of these officers here in the Southern Department who are from almost every state in the Union. Most of them have their families with them and must bear the expenses of returning home and running expenses of their families until they get work or positions. Many are men who have come from the ranks and have only their salaries, so have not been able to save much when everything has been so high. It hardly seems fair to these men, most of whom have from five to fifteen years of the hardest service. In going out they either forfeit this service or re-enlist under men who have practically no service. In trying to get a foot-

hold to make a living on the outside they are inexperienced in most of the work open to them. When a man has put in five or ten years in the Army he has lost or forgotten quite a lot about his trade, even.

In case these officers are discharged without any provision for them (not even an extra month's salary), will they be so ready to take up arms in case of trouble again? Or will they look out for themselves and families first and the country next? These officers should get a square deal from the country they have served.

B. O.

#### AGAINST PIECEMEAL LEGISLATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In new or attempted legislation, why discriminate between arms of the Service or between various grades of each arm? One might assume from articles in the periodicals of to-day that our Army is divided into several parts, each one entirely alien and different. We read long discourses on why this class or that should receive promotion, should be appointed to a certain grade, should be selected for specific honors. Why not assume that the results each of us obtained are of equal value, aided our country during the war in the same measure, and, aside from instances of inefficiency, if there were such, treat us absolutely alike in new legislation?

If the War Department sees fit to assign John Doe to a certain duty in Reagan Barracks, P.I., and John Smith to duty in a dugout in Egypt, why should we not say to ourselves: "The War Department has all the information before it, knows the conditions in both places, has a pretty fair idea as to what these two men will do under certain conditions. Let us conclude that we are well represented—so why worry?"

The country needs our support now probably more than it did a year ago, or at least as much; those in executive positions, such as heads of departments, etc., are doing their best and working as hard as they did during the war. In addition, they are compelled to keep the public satisfied now that the public are only interested in the minor details.

If a concrete proposition were worked out in the way of legislation and presented it would undoubtedly receive favorable action, especially by Army officials, whereas no concerted action could possibly be taken on the present piecemeal suggestions in the way of laws. As an instance see "dope" for bills granting all the way from one month's pay to that of one year to men on discharge; why not have gotten together and presented one bill for three months' pay?

Why not let us be Americans first—"Our country, right or wrong"—get together and present a bill of equal value and benefit to the entire Army? Is it then so impossible?

ONE OF THE OLD N.C.O.

#### PORTO RICO REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry is part of the Regular Army—there is no doubt about this. But it is an "Irregular Regular Army Regiment," because it has all the privileges of any Regular regiment and at the same time its officers are not allowed promotion in the line of the Army. It has regimental promotion. Its officers do not get a chance to go up; they must either wait twenty years for a promotion or watch for the death of one of their brothers in arms. It is a condition which should be remedied. The only remedy is to make it a Regular Army regiment and give the officers a living chance.

All of the officers want to see service abroad, to get special details, to go to the States and get valuable experience. But we are denied these privileges. Can we really make any progress or learn something new? Impossible, is the answer. We have been serving for twenty years in the tropics. Give us a chance to go to the States; it will certainly improve our health. Most of the officers were born in the tropics, but educated in the States, so we can stand any kind of climate. The American officers of the regiment, that is the ones born in the States, can get details every four years and they are sent to the different posts in the mainland. Why not send the other officers too? Just think of the valuable experiences that other officers of the Army acquire; some go to the Philippines, others to Alaska, others to Siberia, to Hawaii, etc. We are compelled to see the same old things, and worst of all to be a second lieutenant or captain for the rest of our lives.

There are many officers in the Army of German, Austrian, Italian, Russian, French or English-born parents, and they are all in the line of the Army. We, just because we have not been born in the States, do not get as much rights as they. Because our names are Rodriguez, Gonzalez, Lopez, etc., and not Brown, Smith, Zuppan or Shulz, we are sidetracked and do not get a chance. Put us in the line of the Army and we will feel better.

EMPIRE.

#### THE RETIRED NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The bills introduced by Senator Poindexter (S. 376) and Representative Neely (H.R. 2862) providing for pay of a first lieutenant on the retired list for retired non-commissioned officers who served as commissioned officers during the war, contain a provision that they shall have served faithfully for at least one year as commissioned officers, which will cause a great injustice and much dissatisfaction. A few were commissioned in branches of the Army organized late and mustered out shortly after the signing of the armistice, and did not have a chance to serve a whole year, but showed that they would be just as able to serve creditably as commissioned officers for a longer period as those fortunate enough to be commissioned earlier.

The following case is cited to demonstrate the injustice of the one-year clause: Of two retired non-commissioned officers, one was appointed a captain and the other a first lieutenant. Both were assigned to a battalion just being organized. The captain commanded a company from its organization to its muster out for about seven months, when he was honorably discharged, having placed himself in Class 2. Shortly before the armistice he was recommended for promotion to major and his efficient service has recently been rewarded with a commission in the O.R.C. When about to be dis-



charged he requested detail in a demobilization camp so as to remain on active duty as long as possible, but was informed that captains were not required there at that time. The first lieutenant under the same circumstances requested detail in the same demobilization camp, and as there were vacancies for several subalterns he was retained and has now served as a commissioned officer for over one year and would therefore be entitled to the benefits of this bill; while the captain would continue to draw the pay of a retired non-commissioned staff officer (\$67.50) only.

The saving to the Government by inserting the one year clause would be very small, and it seems certain that the Congress would not desire to save this small amount by doing an injustice.

The increase in compensation should not properly be a reward for one-year's service as a commissioned officer, but rather a reward to those retired N.C.O. who were willing and had the ability and efficiency to serve as commissioned officers for any length of time required. To determine their efficiency ninety days ought to be sufficient, or reference to their rating cards.

If the five words, "for at least one year," were stricken from these bills, the injustice would be eliminated and it would be a benefit and source of great happiness and satisfaction to a highly deserving class of enlisted men.

#### FAIR PLAY.

#### THE U.S. PACIFIC FLEET.

The U.S. Pacific Fleet, under Admiral Hugh Rodman, in its passage through the Panama Canal demonstrated fully the strategic value of the waterway by passing from the Atlantic into the Pacific with the greatest ease. The large battleships were passed through the locks almost as easily as canal boats. The entire fleet steamed into Colon early on the morning of July 25 and took on coal and oil. The fleet passed through the canal on July 26, and the average time from Colon to Balboa was ten hours, minus the time spent at anchor in Gatun Lake. The flagship New Mexico was the first ship of the fleet to pass through the canal. She was raised out of the three locks of Gatun Dam in one hour and fifteen minutes, and this brought her and the remainder of the fleet eighty-five feet above the sea level. The New Mexico was lowered in the two locks at Miraflores in fifty-five minutes, the depth being fifty-five feet to the lake.

At Panama President Belisario Porras, of the Republic of Panama, with members of his family and his staff, made an official call on Admiral Rodman, being received with full presidential honors. Thousands of sailors from the ships were also given some hours of liberty ashore. Two accidents occurred during the passage of the fleet through the canal. One was a boiler explosion on the U.S.S. Melville, which killed six men, and the second accident was a collision between an airplane and a seaplane, in which Lieut. Albert Ellis, U.S.N., and Sergt. Emil Von Berg, U.S.A., were killed and several others severely hurt.

The fleet sailed from Panama for San Diego, Calif., July 27, and is due there about Aug. 8. It will be reviewed by Secretary Daniels at Los Angeles on Aug. 9, and from that time until it enters San Francisco harbor for the Presidential review it will be divided into small units which will visit all ports north of Los Angeles having harbors with sufficient water to allow the vessels to enter in safety. President Wilson will review the Pacific Fleet at San Francisco Sept. 2 or 3. The date originally set for his presence at San Francisco was Aug. 15, but duties at Washington compelled a change in his plans.

#### Secretary Daniels Leaves for Pacific Coast.

Secretary Daniels, accompanied by Rear Admirals Josiah S. McKean, C. W. Parks and Samuel McGowan, and Comdr. Percy W. Foote, U.S.A., his personal aid, departed from Washington for the Pacific coast on Aug. 1, and is due at San Francisco Aug. 7. Mr. Daniels and his party, which will include a number of Governors of Western states and other officials, will go aboard the Montana for a fleet review off Coronado Beach, following which the party will visit the naval training station at San Francisco, fuel oil station, coaling station, etc., in the evening attending a dinner and reception in honor of the Secretary and the fleet officers at the Hotel Del Coronado. On Aug. 8 Representative Kettner, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, will conduct the Secretary's party to the sites for the new naval hospital and the aviation base at North Island. In the evening Secretary Daniels will make an address at the exposition grounds, leaving for Los Angeles Aug. 8, where the Fleet will have arrived.

#### NAVY AVIATION DIVISION DISCONTINUED.

Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, issued instructions on July 22 discontinuing the Aviation Division of the Office of Naval Operations and distributing its various activities among the bureaus of the Navy Department. Capt. T. T. Craven, Director of Naval Aviation, under the new arrangement will occupy the position of a liaison officer. In his instructions Admiral Benson calls attention to the fact that the plan of the office of Naval Operations embraces the following divisions of work: Planning Division, Materiel Division, Intelligence Division, Communication Division, Inspection Division, Operating Forces and Files and Records Division. He directs that the Planning Division absorb the Aviation Section, the Submarine and Mining Section, and Gunnery Exercises and Engineering Performance Section, and that the materiel of these sections be handled by the Materiel Division of his office. He also directs that the administration of personnel and training matters be handled by and directly under the Bureau of Navigation, and that the operations of submarines and Navy aircraft be administered under the Division of the Operating Forces of his office.

The discontinuance of the Aviation Division entails the distribution of all activities and follows the Navy system of separating the administrative from production and operating requirements. It would seem to be in line with the purposes of the proponents of an air department, whose strongest argument is that aviation production, design and experimentation should be centralized and that operation should be handled by bureaus in the Army, Navy, Postal Service, etc. Admiral Benson's instructions will make the Bureau of Construction and Repair responsible for construction of airplanes and airships, the Bureau of Steam Engineering for the design and production of engines and instruments, and the Bureau of Ordnance responsible for supplying the arma-

ment. It will also call for the reassignment of some eighteen officers now attached to the Aviation Division.

The action of Admiral Benson will probably result in much discussion as to whether the specialized service of aviation can be made to function and progress under the new arrangement as it has most certainly functioned and progressed as a separate division in the office of Naval Operations. The change will be watched with more than ordinary interest for the reason that the air services are recognized arms of the fighting forces of all nations are just at present under the widest public attention and, too, for the reason that European nations are already abroad introducing their air navigating machines in foreign lands, particularly in South America. The matter of Admiral Benson's instructions is so recent that there has developed little opinion of the desirability of the change among the chiefs of Navy Department bureaus.

#### MARINES DETACHED FROM ARMY.

The War Department, under date of July 30, ordered that all officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps who have heretofore been detached for service with the Army in connection with the war against Germany and her allies, and who shall hereafter arrive in the United States, shall, upon reporting at any station, post, garrison, hospital, office or other unit or organization of the Navy or Marine Corps for duty, forthwith stand detached from service with the Army and shall revert to their former status of duty with the Navy.

All officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps who have been detached, as above, and who have hitherto arrived in the United States, shall stand detached from service with the Army from July 30, 1919, provided they have not already been returned to duty with the Navy. Officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps who are patients in Army hospitals shall not come under provisions of this order until discharged therefrom.

The 4th Brigade, 2d Division, after debarkation in the United States, will be deloused and disinfected at an Army debarkation camp, then shipped by rail to Quantico, after which this brigade will stand detached from service with the Army and revert to its former status of duty with the Marine Corps; 5th Brigade (Marine replacements). As many as can be accommodated at Jamestown will be taken over from the transports by the Navy and will, after debarkation, stand released from service with the Army and revert to their former status with the Marine Corps, their disinfection accomplished by the Navy. Those that cannot be accommodated at Jamestown will be disinfected, etc., at Army debarkation camps and sent to Camp Meade for demobilization.

#### ILL TREATMENT OF A.E.F. PRISONERS.

The sub-committee on foreign expenditures of the House select committee for investigating war expenditures, the chairman of which is Congressman Royal C. Johnson, transferred its hearings from Washington to New York city on July 29 when the sub-committee met at Fort Jay, Governors Island, for the purpose of inquiring into charges that men of the American E.F. had been inhumanly treated in prison camps at Farm 2, at Gievres, at 10 Rue Ste. Anne de la Roquette, which were all included in the Paris area; at St. Sulpice, near Bordeaux, and at the stockade, near Bordeaux, Col. T. Q. Donaldson, I.G., U.S.A., who testified, with reluctance, said he had been detailed to make investigations at the prisons. His testimony was in part a repetition of that given at the hearings in Washington. He said that he had reported the brutal conditions he found existing at Farm 2, in particular. In reply to a question he said the commanding general of the Paris area was responsible, as commanding officer, for the conditions existing. There was no question in his mind that brutalities had taken place. He admitted that there had been criticism in the I.G.'s office of Brig. Gen. W. W. Harts, U.S.A., who was at that time commander of the Paris area. He knew that Major Gen. James G. Harbord, U.S.A., had written to General Harts and that the latter had replied. By the middle of January, 1919, conditions had been very much improved. Colonel Donaldson said he had recommended Col. E. P. Grinstead, 158th Inf., who was in command of the prison at 10 Rue Ste. Anne, for court-martial, as well as Lieut. F. E. Smith, of the same regiment, who has been nicknamed "Hard boiled" in the Army. Colonel Grinstead was not tried, but was later honorably discharged from the Army. Smith was tried and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, which was later commuted to one year and a half.

Lieutenant Smith and Sergts. Clarence E. Ball and Joseph C. Ryszelewski, formerly of the 158th, testified that they had been ordered by higher officers to abuse prisoners, and that they simply obeyed. They were told to treat the men as general prisoners. The members of the sub-committee gained the impression that Smith and the two sergeants were seeking to evade responsibility for their acts. Sergeants Sisson and Perrell, Co. K, 11th Regt. U.S. Marines, were declared by Sergeant Ryszelewski to have abused prisoners at Gievres. A Captain Dewey and a Lieutenant Cooper, he said, were in charge of the prison.

The committee is to sail for France on Aug. 7 for the purpose of investigating the subject of Army expenditures in France. Chairman Johnson said that for the present further action in the matter of prison brutalities will be left to the Judge Advocate General's Department. Former Colonel Grinstead, from Prescott, Ariz., has telegraphed his denials of responsibility for ill treatment of military prisoners in France. Secretary of War Baker was quoted as having said on July 31 that he will direct General Pershing to take necessary steps to prosecute those who have ill treated prisoners, adding: "It is not too late to punish any Regular officer or enlisted man still in the Service."

#### EXCESSIVE PRICE ASKED FOR LAND FOR ARMY.

The War Department made public on July 22 the report of the War Department Board of Appraisers on the land requisitioned for an Army supply base seven miles north of Charleston, S.C. Having found that the price now demanded for the land would represent "about 10,000 per cent. increase" over the purchase price six years ago, the board has recommended a flat refusal. The land sold from \$8 to \$35 an acre from 1906 to 1912, and the board has fixed a maximum value of \$100 an acre. Instead of \$798,500 demanded by the principal claimant for his marsh and upland tract, the report recom-

mends \$42,300 as fair and just compensation. One claimant demanded an average of \$1,887 an acre for his property.

#### BATTLE DEATHS, WOUNDED, BY DIVISIONS.

From the final report of the Central Records Office of the A.E.F. as of June 3 the following table of battle deaths and wounded by divisions has been prepared. In the final capitulation under "other units" are included 195 deaths and 439 wounded in depot divisions. These casualties occurred either before replacement units had been incorporated with divisions to which assigned, or among men of depot divisions who went A.W.O.L. to the front. Artillery brigade losses are included in figures of their original divisions. This does not affect the following divisions: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 26th, 31st, 32d, 42d, 77th, 82d, and 90th. The 147th Field Artillery is included with the 32d instead of the 41st Division:

Division	Battle Deaths	Wounded	Total
2	4,478	17,752	22,230
1	4,411	17,201	21,612
3	8,177	12,940	16,117
28	2,551	11,429	13,980
42	2,644	11,275	13,919
26	2,135	11,325	13,460
82	2,915	10,477	13,392
4	2,611	9,893	12,504
77	1,992	8,505	10,497
27	1,785	7,201	8,986
30	1,629	7,225	8,854
5	1,976	6,864	8,840
82	1,298	6,248	7,546
89	1,433	5,858	7,291
35	1,067	6,216	7,283
90	1,392	5,885	7,277
33	989	6,266	7,255
78	1,384	5,861	7,245
79	1,419	5,331	6,750
80	1,132	5,000	6,132
91	1,414	4,364	5,778
37	977	4,266	5,243
29	951	4,268	5,219
93	584	2,582	3,166
36	600	1,928	2,528
7	296	1,397	1,693
92	176	1,466	1,642
81	251	973	1,224
6	93	453	546
85	142	395	537
83	112	319	431
41	154	263	417
40	79	81	160
88	29	89	118
8	6	29	35
87	2	30	32
Total	48,284	201,755	250,039
Other units	1,214	5,935	5,149
Grand Total	49,498	205,690	255,188

A note attached to the table calls attention to the fact that the total wounded figure, 205,690, "is a reduction of 30,000 due to elimination of duplications from Statistical Summary, page 117, 'The War With Germany.'" The figure given for wounded on the page referred to is 237,135.

#### DEMOBILIZATION AND ENLISTMENTS.

##### Over 3,000,000 Discharged from Army.

The office of the Chief of Staff issued the following tables showing the progress of the demobilization of the Army and of recruiting to July 26 and of the estimated strength of the Army on July 22:

Officers discharged to date, 140,833; enlisted men discharged to date, 2,887,654; total to July 26, 3,028,487. Total discharges for June 402,187.

Troops sailed from Europe since Nov. 11, 1918: Officers, 79,707; enlisted men, 1,087,620; total, 1,167,327. In this number 3,667 officers and 133,360 men reported as sick and wounded.

##### Enlistments.

Reported daily from depots and depot posts to include early returns for July 26, 1919, 26,427; reported weekly from camps, up to and including week ending July 19, 1919, 60,862; total, 87,289.

Included in the above total of enlistments are the following: For service in the A.E.F., Europe, 12,754; A.E.F., Siberia, 1,233; Philippine Department, 2,814; Panama Canal Department, 262; Hawaiian Department, 1,951; Alaska, 156.

##### Estimated strength of the Army, July 22.

Figures include Army field clerks and nurses, but not 18,188 Marines attached to the Expeditionary Force:

	Officers	Men	Total
Europe	10,895	224,080	234,975
Siberia	824	8,153	8,977
At sea, en route Europe	51	1,001	1,052
At sea, en route U.S.	3,775	64,852	68,627
United States	41,990	321,711	363,701
U.S. possessions	1,267	26,746	28,013
Total	58,302	646,543	704,845

#### COMMISSIONED OFFICERS DISCHARGED.

Commissioned officers discharged from the Army through July 24 number 140,103 as shown in detail by the following table prepared by the Statistics Branch, General Staff:

	On duty Nov. 11	Discharges July 1-24	Total through July 24
Chemical Warfare	1,860	49	1,666
Aircraft Production	1,370	26	1,495
Military Aeronautics	19,373	461	14,549
Medical	40,180	2,972	28,982
Engineer	10,886	1,422	7,517
Coast Artillery	5,378	136	3,681
Signal	2,712	200	1,757
Ordnance	5,954	246	3,811
Quartermaster	13,821	1,039	8,556
Chaplains	2,229	188	1,373
Adjutant General	1,231	81	732
Judge Advocate General	891	33	235
Tank	1,192	35	662
Motor Transport	8,098	250	1,612
Inspector General	213	3	86
Infantry	3,913	3,913	43,177
Field Artillery	855	855	17,057
Cavalry	85	85	1,011
Miscellaneous	133	133	1,614
Total Infantry, etc.	78,053	4,988	63,459
Grand Total	188,434	12,117	140,103



## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Albert D. Kniskern, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., upon his own application will be retired from active service Sept. 1, 1919, after more than thirty-seven years of service. He was born in Michigan, Dec. 2, 1861, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1886, when he was assigned to the 20th Infantry. He served with the Infantry arm until March 14, 1898, when he was appointed captain and commissary of subsistence. During the war with Spain he served as major and commissary of Volunteers. His last post of duty was at Chicago. Colonel Kniskern was appointed a temporary brigadier general, U.S.A., Oct. 1, 1918.

Col. Frank H. Albright, Inf., U.S.A., was on July 23, 1919, retired on his own application after more than thirty-six years' service. He was born in Ohio, Aug. 2, 1865, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1887, being assigned to the Infantry. He was appointed a brigadier general in the National Army Aug. 5, 1917, and was honorably discharged Nov. 27, 1918. His last post of duty was at Camp Dix, N.J.

The application of Capt. Frank M. Bennett, U.S.N., to be placed on the retired list after more than forty years' service has been approved by Secretary Daniels and will doubtless be approved by President Wilson. Captain Bennett was born in Michigan, May 7, 1857, and was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy from that state on Oct. 1, 1874. He has been commandant of the Naval Air Station at Pensacola, Fla., since Oct. 21, 1917.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Major Gen. Marshall Independence Ludington, U.S.A., retired, a veteran of the Civil and Spanish-American Wars, died in his home at Skaneateles, N.Y., July 28, 1919, after an illness of a month. He had been in feeble health for nearly two years. He was born at Smithfield, Pa., on July 4, 1839. General Ludington was commissioned captain and A.Q.M. of Volunteers Oct. 20, 1862, and rose to the rank of colonel of Volunteers. He was engaged in the Chancellorsville and Gettysburg campaigns and was chief Q.M. of the 3d Division of the 2d Corps, Army of the Potomac. He was also engaged in the Wilderness campaign and was engaged in the campaign in front of Petersburg. He was brevetted brigadier general, U.S.V., for faithful and meritorious services in the Q.M.D. during the war. In January, 1867, he was appointed from Pennsylvania as major in the Quartermaster's Department of the Regular Army and during the Spanish-American War he was brigadier general and quartermaster general of the United States Army. On April 12, 1903, he was retired on his own request after forty years' service and received the rank of major general. Following his retirement General Ludington spent much time in travel, both in this country and abroad. For many years he had made his home at the Marvin homestead at Skaneateles, formerly belonging to the family of his wife, whom he married in 1871. She was Miss Harriet Foote Marvin, daughter of Judge Marvin of the United States Court, formerly Governor of Florida. General Ludington is survived by two nephews and seven nieces. The body was taken to Washington, where a military funeral was held, with burial in Arlington Cemetery.

Lieut. John T. Brandt, U.S.A., formerly of 7 Woodbridge street, North Cambridge, Mass., died as the result of wounds in battle at Cunel, France, on Oct. 14, 1918. His wife, Mrs. J. T. Brandt, resides at 64 Vinal avenue, Suite 1, Somerville, Mass.

Lieut. Stephen B. Johnston, U.S.A., was instantly killed at Hazelhurst Field, Long Island, N.Y., on July 28, when his machine side-slipped while at a height of 200 feet and fell to the ground. Lieut. Amos O. Payne, U.S.A., the pilot, escaped with a broken wrist. Lieutenant Johnston, who was twenty-eight years of age and whose home was at Uvalde, Texas, had been on duty at Hazelhurst for three months, since his return from overseas.

Lieut. Albert E. K. Ellis, U.S.N.R.F., and Sergt. Emil von Berg, U.S.A., were killed and Lieut. James R. Duggan, U.S.N., Ensign O. L. Ostin, U.S.N.R.F., and Machinist's Mate H. R. Thomas injured on July 25 at the entrance to Colon harbor, C.Z., in a collision between an Army airplane and a Navy seaplane. Thomas died the following day as a result of his injuries. The accident took place during an aerial demonstration given to welcome the battleships of the Pacific Fleet that had arrived on their way through the Canal. The accident took place within 300 yards of the U.S.S. Mississippi, which was lying hove to, the Army machine striking the tail of the seaplane. Boats from the warship immediately put out to the wrecked craft and succeeded in rescuing the living and saving the bodies of the dead. Lieutenant Ellis, whose home was at Paterson, N.J., had recently been on duty at the Navy air station at Fromontine Vendee, France, and Ensign Ostin at the Navy station at Key West. Sergeant von Berg lived at Oakland, Calif. Machinist's Mate Thomas lived in New York city. Lieutenant Duggan's injuries are reported to have been severe, but Ensign Ostin was not so badly hurt.

Mr. J. Ross Calhoun, who died on July 24, 1919, at his country residence, Arundel-on-the-Bay, Md., served as a captain's clerk, U.S. Navy, on board the U.S. ironclad Saugus, under command of his father, Comdr. Edward Ross Calhoun, afterwards rear admiral, U.S.N., retired. Mr. Calhoun was also a brother of Capt. E. H. Calhoun, pay director, U.S.N., retired. He was a hereditary companion of the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., and a veteran of the G.A.R. Interment was in Arlington National Cemetery on July 29.

David Newton Hicks, a Civil War veteran, who served with the 6th Kentucky Infantry, died at Fort Sill, Okla., July 20, 1919, at the home of his son, Lieut. Col. Edward H. Hicks, 1st F.A. He is survived by his daughter, Miss Paula Hicks, Junction City, Kas.; Mr. W. N. Hicks, Parsons, Kas.; and Lieut. Col. E. H. Hicks, 1st F.A., Fort Sill, Okla. Interment at Junction City, Kas.

Mrs. Mearman Rebecca Phillips, mother of Mrs. George F. Winslow, wife of Rear Admiral Winslow, Med. Corps, U.S.N., died at New Bedford, Mass., July 28, 1919, aged eighty-nine.

Miss Eugenia B. Page, sister of Mrs. Twyman, wife of Lieut. Col. Wilford Twyman, U.S.A., died at her home at Louisville, Ky., on July 24, 1919, after a lingering illness of many months suffering.

Mrs. Sarah Kilbreth, widow of Lieut. Col. Nathaniel

H. McLean, U.S.A., died on July 29, 1919. The remains were sent to Cincinnati for interment.

Arthur Barrett Donnelly, former brigadier general of the 69th Infantry Brigade, of the 35th Division, U.S.A., and at one time Adjutant General of Missouri National Guard, was killed, his wife and daughter severely hurt, and his two sons slightly injured when a brake on an automobile he was driving snapped and the machine went plunging down a steep mountain road in the Blue Ridge between Monterey and Waynesboro, Pa., July 29, 1919.

Mrs. Lucia Rose Bohn, wife of Capt. John J. Bohn, U.S.A., died July 25, 1919, at Albuquerque, N.M., after an illness of three months, she having gone from Leavenworth, Kas., to that city for the benefit of her health. Her death will be regretted by a large number of friends. She was born in Leavenworth Feb. 22, 1896, and with her aunt and uncle, Col. and Mrs. Edward Calvert, spent two years in the Philippine Islands. Her marriage to Captain Bohn was celebrated May 19, 1917, and since his absence in France she has remained with her father, Mr. Humphrey Rose, in Leavenworth. Captain Bohn returned a fortnight before her death. The funeral was held from the family residence at Leavenworth in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and interment was at Mount Muncie Cemetery. Mrs. Bohn is survived by her husband, her father, Mr. Humphrey Rose, and one sister, Miss Neely Rose. She was the niece of Mrs. Edward Calvert, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Calvert, Field Art.; Mrs. Jesse Holmes, wife of Major Holmes, at present in Germany, and Capt. Frank Neely, Q.M.C., U.S.A.

Mrs. John F. Spaulding, mother of Lieut. Comdr. R. D. Spaulding, U.S.N., died at Byron, Ill., July 22, 1919.

## A TRIBUTE TO COL. H. H. BATEMAN.

It is a sad privilege as one of many officers who suffer a keen sense of personal loss at the death of Lieut. Col. Harold H. Bateman, 9th Field Art., U.S.A., at Fort Sill, Okla., July 4, 1919, for me to add a word in memory of one whom I knew as a boy and later had under my official command. In this day when friction is being created between officer and enlisted man by an ignorant form of publicity and much is being written and repeated of the lack of concern the commissioned officer exhibits for those under his command, it is not in vain that a lieutenant colonel, commanding a regiment, should offer up the supreme sacrifice for an enlisted man who happened not to be even a member of his own command. This act gives the lie to those who deny the existence of a fraternal spirit between all those who serve under the flag, regardless of rank; a feeling of responsibility to wards each other which discipline, properly maintained, intensifies rather than lessens. The same disregard for personal safety which animated Colonel Bateman also inspired the enlisted men who endangered their lives, diving into the treacherous stream after Captain Le Gette had made a gallant but futile attempt to render assistance. These men are not known, but their efforts were to render service and on the foundation of unselfish service the Army lives. Colonel Bateman's life as measured by years was short, but in his thirty-one years, over ten years of which he was a commissioned officer, he had seen service in the Philippine Islands, Mexico and on the border, followed by work in training camps and a year in France, where he had the command of the 16th F.A. in the Chateau-Thierry, Marne, St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse offensives. His family, his many friends and the Service at large have suffered a great loss and though the manner of his passing was a great shock to those who loved him, it was not a surprise. His life had been lived in the Army and he had never shirked his duty, so it was fitting that life's end should have come at "duty's call."

## A FRIEND AND SENIOR OFFICER.

## DEATHS AMONG ARMY OFFICERS.

The War Department, under date of July 28, announced the names of the following officers who have died in this country and at places not mentioned in the printed casualty lists:

Col. Harry G. Cavanaugh, retired.  
Majors Howard C. Sarver, Med. Corps, and Ewing M. Taylor.

Capt. William F. Jones.  
Lieuts. Edward M. Anderson, Maxwell P. Crume, William Slade and Albert H. Hankey.

## NAVY DEATHS.

The Navy Department on July 31 announced the following deaths:

July 19—William S. Kirkpatrick, chief yeoman, U.S. N.R.F., drowned while attached Fifth Naval District.

July 25—Ralph H. Thomas, machinist's mate, first class, U.S.N., killed in airplane accident at Coco Solo.

July 27—Robert A. Wark, gunner's mate, first class, U.S.N., drowned while on leave at Tonawanda, N.Y.

July 28—Robert I. Simpson, seaman, U.S.N., drowned from mine sweeper Curlew in North Sea.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Col. and Mrs. William P. Burnham, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen, to Mr. William Henry Conlan, of Milwaukee, Wis. No date has been set for the marriage. Miss Burnham is one of the social favorites of Leavenworth and Fort Leavenworth Society. She resided at Fort Leavenworth for several years when her father was commandant of the Army Service Schools and has remained in Leavenworth for the past six months during the time Colonel Burnham was military attaché at Athens, Greece. She is a graduate of the convent at Omaha, Nebr. She left Leavenworth July 27 with Col. and Mrs. Burnham for San Francisco, where Colonel Burnham will be stationed in command of Angel Island. Mr. Conlan was recently stationed at Fort Leavenworth, where he was attached as a captain to the 49th Infantry, but resigned his commission to return to business in Milwaukee, Wis.

The event of most interest at the Presidio of San Francisco during the week ended July 19 was the marriage of Miss Dorothy Jones, daughter of Col. W. K. Jones, 44th Inf., U.S.A., to Lieut. David M. Fisher, U. S. Inf., of Seattle, Wash. The wedding took place in the little post chapel. In the bridal party were Mrs.

Jack Riddell, matron of honor; Miss Julia Fisher, maid of honor; Lieut. Robert Sharpe, U.S.A., best man, and Miss Mary Edith Jones as train bearer. It was a double ring ceremony. The chapel was picturesquely decorated. Miss Helen Geary sang "Call Me Thing Own" from the opera "L'Eclair" before the ceremony. The wedding march was played by the orchestra from the 44th Infantry band. The bridal gown was of white satin and lace, part of which had been worn by the bride's great-grandmother. The bride's gifts from the regiment consisted of a set of flat silver. A wedding reception was given at the quarters of Colonel Jones on Infantry Terrace. The house and grounds were most artistically decorated. After the "escape" of the bride and groom there was dancing. Lieut. and Mrs. Fisher left for Seattle, where they will make their home, as Lieutenant Fisher is leaving the Service after many months in France.

Miss Mary Jordan, an American contralto singer, was married on July 30, 1919, to Lieut. Col. Charles Clement Cresson, U.S.A., in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N.Y. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles Carroll Albertson, pastor of the church, and was followed by an informal reception in the parlors of the church. Later the bride received her more intimate friends in her studio apartment, at No. 500 West End avenue, Manhattan. The bride's chief attendant was Mrs. E. C. McNeil. The bridesmaids were Miss Stella Bernard, Miss Jordan's accompanist, and Miss Mary Roche, of Scranton, Pa., her niece. Little Miss Gladys Jordan, another niece, was flower girl, and Master Cresson H. Kearny was ring bearer. The bride was given away by Mr. John N. Beach. Mr. Franz C. Gross, of San Antonio, Texas, Captain Hanney, U.S.A. Colonel Cresson and his bride will pass their honeymoon at Bretton Woods, N.H.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank C. Huntoon, U.S.N., and Miss Frances Jordan, of 468 Riverside Drive, were married in New York city, July 26, 1919, at the home of the bride by the Rev. Dr. Edwin A. Keigwin, pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church. The bride was attended by Miss Victoria Ober, of Atlanta, Ga., and Lieut. Jay Huntoon, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. Among those present were Miss Norma Jordan, Miss Helen Marie Jordan, Mrs. A. B. Estes, of Waycross, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. Pierce Jackson, Mrs. Hodges, Miss Violet Zell and Miss Louise Ford and Mrs. Ford, of New Orleans. Mrs. Huntoon was formerly on the stage and has appeared with Fred Stone in "Jack o' Lantern." She has posed for Christy and other artists. Her picture was chosen from some 22,000 submitted in a competition for the War Risk Insurance calendar. The young couple will spend their honeymoon in Illinois, and then motor to the Pacific Coast, where the bridegroom will join the Pacific Fleet, the bride returning to New York city to resume a theatrical engagement.

Mrs. Stephen Gregg Mace announces the marriage of her daughter, Eva Watson Mace, to Major Benjamin Willis Mills, 48th Inf., U.S.A., July 22, 1919, at Columbia, S.C. The wedding took place at the parsonage of the First Baptist Church, the Rev. C. E. Burts officiating. The wedding was a quiet affair, only the relatives of the bride and groom being present. Immediately after the ceremony the young couple left by automobile for a wedding trip to the mountains of North Carolina, after which they will return to Columbia and make their home at the Colonia Hotel, where they will have an apartment and will be at home after Aug. 10. The friends of Miss Mace in Columbia will be glad to know that she will now be there for an indefinite time.

Capt. Thomas Shanley, U.S. Coast Guard, and Miss Florence Baker were married July 24, 1919, at Seattle, Wash.

A pretty military wedding in St. Thomas Catholic Church, Buffalo, N.Y., June 18, 1919, was that of Miss Helen J. Sheckels, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Sheckels, and Ensign Joseph D. Eagan, U.S.N., of New York. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas A. Walsh, assisted by the Very Rev. George A. Dougherty, vice rector of the Catholic University. The bride was attired in a gown of ivory satin and georgette crepe with a picture hat of georgette crepe and lace straw. The only jewels she wore was a string of pearls with clasp of platinum and diamonds, a gift from the bridegroom. The bridal bouquet was a shower of bride roses and stephanotis. The matron of honor, Mrs. Conrad B. Doyle, sister of the bride, was her only attendant. Ensign Joseph P. McLaughlin, U.S.N., was best man. The ushers were Lieut. Arthur J. Mannix, Ensign Vincent L. Hasselbach, U.S.N., Mr. Joseph G. Topping and Mr. John A. Mooney. Following the ceremony a small reception was given in the home of the bride's parents. Among the out-of-town guests were the parents of the bridegroom; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. Edward Bastion, of Fort Porter, N.Y., brother-in-law and sister of the bride.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles McFadden, jr., of Philadelphia, who are now at their spacious cottage in Ocean City, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Hayden McFadden, to Lieut. Cassin Young, U.S.A., of Washington, D.C. Both Miss McFadden and Lieutenant Young are descended from well known old families of colonial ancestry and are very popular in Philadelphia and naval circles.

The marriage of Miss Helen Manning Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Anderson, of Tacoma, Wash., to Capt. William Foster Daugherty, Cav., U.S. A., took place July 18, 1919, at Indianapolis, Ind.

The marriage of Miss Vera E. Lamb, of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, to Lieut. Paul A. Bridge, U.S.M.C., adjutant of the Marine Barracks at St. Thomas, occurred at the Dutch Reformed Church, that place, on July 18.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Upton Gleason, of Wakefield, Mass., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mary Aborn, to Lieut. C. A. Leigh, 3d U.S. Field Art., stationed at Camp Grant, Ill.

Capt. Julian Willmot Alger, of Waterbury, Vt., and Miss Margaret Bushaw were united in marriage July 18, 1919, by Rev. J. C. Campbell at the home of Mrs. T. E. Jones, East Gueuthy street, San Antonio, Texas. Capt. and Mrs. Alger left for New York, Washington and other eastern points.

Lieut. John E. Wattenberg, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Ione Crenshaw, daughter of Mrs. Joseph C. Crenshaw, of San Diego, Calif., were married at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, July 17, 1919.

The marriage of Mrs. Blanche Bertman, widow of Capt. Myron Bertman, U.S.A., to Capt. James C. Rudell, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., took place on July 16 at the Officers' Club in the Grand Hotel in St. Nazaire, France. Captain Rudell is acting adjutant to Col. W. C. Bradford, commanding Camp Montoir, and Colonel Bradford gave the bride away. The bride wore her Red Cross canteen workers' uniform and carried an armful



of roses, a gift of Col. Frank Geere, U.S.A., inspector general of the base section.

The Misses Denver and Frisco De Vere announce the marriage of their sister, Catherine York De Vere, to Lieut. Eugene Thomas Conway, U.S.A., on July 19, 1919, at Pensacola, Fla. Miss York De Vere is the youngest daughter of the late "Big Bill" De Vere, the "Tramp Poet of the West" in the days when Denver was a mining camp. He was well known in New York among the literary and theatrical element of twenty years ago. His very best work is the little poem called "Roger and I," published by him in 1885. Lieut. Conway served with the 62d Artillery, U.S.A., from February to December, 1918, and while on the way to Russia with troops of the Transportation Corps on April 9, 1919, from London, received a War Department cablegram relieving him from the American Expeditionary Force. He arrived at New York April 30 and was assigned to the coast defenses of Pensacola, Fla.

Mr. and Mrs. William Charles Orr, of No. 16 East 92d street, New York city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jeannette P. Orr, to Lieut. Comdr. William M. Quigley, U.S.N.

Miss Ida Guion Kirkman, of New York, was married on July 31, 1919, to Major David H. Owen, U.S.M.C., in the Chapel of the Intercession, 155th street and Broadway, N.Y. The bride's only attendant was Miss Marguerite Kenny and Dr. Fred S. Westmoreland, a cousin of the groom, was best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. F. M. Van Dune and was followed by a luncheon at the Pennsylvania Hotel, after which the bride and groom left for St. Matthews, S.C., where they will spend their honeymoon.

#### PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Prof. Stimson G. Brown, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Brown are at their cottage at Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. E. M. Cheever has taken apartments at the Planter's Hotel in Leavenworth, Kas., where she expects to make her home for the future.

Lieut. Col. Junius L. Powell, U.S.A., and family will occupy a cottage at Stony Man Mountain, Skyland, Page county, Va., during the month of August.

Mrs. Joseph Tilford is occupying her cottage at Fishers Island, N.Y., where she will be joined by Mrs. Cameron and Mrs. Jack Thompson with infant daughter and son on a visit.

Capt. and Mrs. Albert Gordon Bower, U.S.A., and small son are now occupying quarters at the Letterman General Hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco, where Captain Bower was stationed upon his return from overseas.

Mrs. Allan R. Williams, widow of Lieut. Col. A. R. Williams, 38th U.S.A., is spending the summer with her two children, Margaret and Philip, at the home of her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Williams, of Jericho, Vt.

Capt. and Mrs. Elmer Q. Oliphant are now residing at West Point, N.Y., where Captain Oliphant has been detailed as tactical officer of Co. F, C.C., U.S.M.A., assistant instructor of gymnastics under Colonel Koehler, and as football coach.

Lieut. Col. George H. White, Inf., U.S.A., who has been on duty as executive officer at Camp Dix, N.J., a position he filled with great efficiency, has been assigned to the 44th Infantry at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. for duty.

Col. Sydney Grant, U.S.A., who served with the 59th Artillery in France and also on special duty there, has been cited by General Pershing for bravery at La Rochelle and La Pallice. The citation was granted by the Commander-in-Chief on April 19. Colonel Grant formerly commanded the old 13th Coast Artillery, N.G. N.Y., and will in October next accept the colonelcy of the 13th Regiment of the New York Guard, now in command of Col. C. W. Smith, who voluntarily offered to give up his office to Colonel Grant, whenever the latter was ready to assume the colonelcy.

Marshal Foch received high honors from the British government at London on July 30, when he was made an honorary field marshal in the British army. He also received the same honors recently bestowed on General Pershing, receiving the freedom of the city of London and a handsome sword, suitably etched and also decorated with jewels. Many officers of high rank in the British army and navy attended the ceremony. He was later received at Buckingham Palace by King George, who presented him with the baton of a field marshal. Subsequently the Lord Mayor entertained Marshal Foch at dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lawrence Doheny, of Los Angeles, entertained a large party at dinner at the Shoreham, Washington, on July 19. The guests were Col. and Mrs. D. H. Gienty, U.S.A., of Camp Meigs, and their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph C. Acres, of Chicago; Comdr. and Mrs. Randolph H. Miner, U.S.N.; Mr. B. Long, Mrs. Joseph Hanson and several distinguished people of the diplomatic set. Mr. and Mrs. Doheny have just returned from France and England, where they were the recipients of many honors, and in return entertained with dinners given to people of the world's affairs of the day.

Col. J. R. Lee, U.S.A., has been transferred for duty at Camp Gordon, near Atlanta, Ga., where he will be camp supply officer. He will motor from Pensacola, Fla., through the country and will be accompanied by his oldest son, Robert Reid. Mrs. Lee and the other two children will leave a few days later to join him in Atlanta. Colonel Lee recently returned from service abroad and has been visiting with his family at their home, 911 North Spring street, Pensacola. An interesting coincidence connected with Colonel Lee's transfer to Camp Gordon is that Fort McPherson, just out from Atlanta, is where he first began his military career twenty-seven years ago. Col. and Mrs. Lee's friends in Pensacola regret their departure.

Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, U.S.A., accompanied by Mrs. Liggett, paid a visit to his native city, Reading, Pa., on July 23 as the guest of the municipality, city officials, and the Chamber of Commerce who had arranged the celebration in his honor. A parade in which 8,000 members of military and civic organizations took part was the chief feature of the day and after he had reviewed it General Liggett was presented with a gold medal by General Liggett Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, that had been established twenty years ago and renamed in his honor. A dinner and a public reception at the Hotel Berkshire closed the day's festivities. A luncheon and reception for Mrs. Liggett was arranged by a woman's committee of the city.

Mrs. Agnes Gage is visiting her son, Capt. F. B. Gage, U.S.A., and family in San Diego.

Mrs. R. S. Edwards is at the Hotel Vendome in Boston until Commander Edwards, U.S.N., sails for the west coast.

A meeting of the California Commandery, M.O.L.L. U.S., will be held Aug. 13, 1919, at headquarters, 74 New Montgomery street.

The birth of a son is announced to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. D. K. Shurtleff, U.S.A., on July 23, 1919, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Major Gen. Willard A. Holbrook and Lieut. Col. A. F. Commiskey, U.S.A., were among the officers who arrived at Hoboken from France on July 29.

Mrs. Francis S. Nash and Miss Carolyn Nash, wife and daughter of Captain Nash, U.S.N., are spending some weeks at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Major J. Arnold Habegger, U.S.A., Mrs. Habegger and James have given up their apartments in San Diego and have moved to 700 C avenue, Coronado, Calif., for the summer.

General Pershing gave a reception on July 28 at his residence on the Rue Varenne, Paris, which was attended by Marshal Foch, many French generals, members of the government and diplomatic corps.

W. D. Weaver, formerly of the Engineer Corps, U.S. Navy, has received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Kentucky, where Dr. Weaver was a student prior to entering the Naval Academy.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Castle and children sailed Aug. 1 for overseas to join Colonel Castle, who has been detailed as assistant military attaché of France upon the completion of his work with the liquidation commission.

Miss Dorothy Van Way, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Van Way, U.S.A., at Vancouver Barracks, has returned to her home after a visit of several weeks with the daughters of Major George Newlove, M.C., at Fort Lawton, Wash.

Miss Anita Kite, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. Isaac W. Kite, Med. Corps, U.S.N., retired, is spending some time at Jamestown, R.I., and will go later to Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. She will join her parents at Monterey, Pa., some time in August.

Mrs. L. O. Mathews, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Mathews, U.S.A., with her children, has closed her San Diego home for the month of August and has taken a house at the beach. Mrs. Mathews will remain in San Diego until Colonel Mathews returns from France.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U.S.N., accompanied by Mrs. Mayo, has left Washington for a month or six weeks' trip to Lake George, Lake Champlain, and the St. Lawrence. Part of the time will be spent on the shores of Lake Champlain, where the Admiral hopes to regain his almost lost skill in the art of Isaac Walton.

Col. Henry D. Styer, U.S.A., retired, has announced his decision to accept an appointment as special representative of a well known New York insurance company. He will make his headquarters at Fort Niagara, N.Y., for the present. Colonel Styer is well known in Buffalo and Rochester. He recently returned from duty in Siberia.

Lieut. Col. Alexander N. Mitchell, U.S.N., retired, was elected vice-president and general manager of the Gulf Mail Steamship Co., of San Francisco, on July 16, according to the San Francisco Bulletin. Commander Mitchell's last cruise was on the Asiatic station. During the Great War he served in the industrial department at Mare Island Navy Yard.

Mrs. Sterling Price Adams and her son, Clements Adams, her daughter, Miss Laura Virginia Adams, and her mother, Mrs. N. N. Clements, are now living in San Antonio, Texas, 221 East Craig place. Colonel Adams is with the Army on the Rhine. Mrs. Adams and Miss Adams are being warmly welcomed by their many friends and many parties are being given in their honor.

Major and Mrs. Harry Lee King, U.S.A., and two little daughters, Dolores and Muriel, have been visiting Mrs. King's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Secor, 59 South Highland avenue, Ossining-on-Hudson, N.Y., since their return from the Philippines in June. Major King left last week for his new station at Fort Crockett, Galveston, Texas, but Mrs. King and little daughters will remain in Ossining until fall when they will join Major King.

Major Gen. John Biddle, U.S.A., left London, England, en route to the United States on July 29 and the members of the St. James Club sent General Biddle a long telegram, the final portion of which read: "The members desire to convey to you their deep appreciation of all that you have done to cement a genuine and sincere feeling of affection between Great Britain and America. The mother country wishes you godspeed. No better ambassador than you and your staff ever came to England."

Col. C. C. Collins, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has been awarded the Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, conferred upon him by the British government in recognition of his services during the war while serving with the British army in France. Colonel Collins sailed for France when the United States first entered the war in charge of a Chicago unit, which served with the British army, where he rendered valuable service until the unit was taken over by the American Army, later seeing active service on the front lines.

Major Dean Monahan, U.S.A., retired, on July 29, 1919, celebrated his sixty-third consecutive year in the Regular Army. He was born Nov. 14, 1856, and enlisted in the Army as a private in the 1st Mounted Rifles July 29, 1886. He received his first commission, that of second lieutenant, 3d Cavalry, July 17, 1892. He served through the Civil War and was retired for disability in the line of duty Nov. 26, 1894. The disability was caused by his horse falling in crossing the Laramie river, and injuring the right hip and knee of Major Monahan. The Major, who holds the brevet of captain for gallantry in action, is confined almost entirely to his home.

General Pershing received from the Committee of France-America, in Paris, on July 26 an artistic plate on which were engraved the General's now historic words, "Lafayette, we are here," which he spoke at the tomb of Lafayette in Paris soon after his arrival there with the first contingent of American troops. Gabriel Hanotaux, president of the committee, in making the presentation thanked General Pershing and the entire American Army for having fought with the French troops in the Great War. He declared he had absolute confidence that the unalterable friendship existing between the United States and France will endure. Among those present at the ceremony were Gen. Tasker H. Bliss and Major Gen. James G. Harbord, U.S.A.

Lieut. Nevins D. Young, U.S.A., arrived recently at Hoboken, aboard the U.S.S. Imperator from France.

A son was born to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. James B. Henry, Cav., U.S.A., at Baltimore, Md., July 25, 1919.

Mrs. J. C. Brady is located at the Colonial Inn, Concord, Mass., while Colonel Brady is on duty at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

The birth on July 26, 1919, to Col. and Mrs. Edward D. Ardery, U.S.A., of a daughter, Ann Ardery, at Washington, D.C., is announced.

A daughter, Bessie Louise Bane, was born to Col. Thurman H. Bane, Air Ser., U.S.A., and Mrs. Bane at Washington, D.C., July 17.

A son, Scott Kennedy, jr., was born to Capt. Scott Kennedy, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kennedy at base hospital, Camp Lewis, Wash., July 14, 1919.

A daughter, Carolyn Carver, was born to Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Carver, U.S.N., and Mrs. Carver at Nassau Hospital, Mineola, Long Island, N.Y., on July 4, 1919.

Col. Frank C. Baker, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., has lost a box containing three piano legs and a set of pedals, and would greatly appreciate any news concerning it.

Mrs. Walter Fraser, wife of Major Fraser, U.S.A., has lately returned from San Francisco to Chula Vista, Calif. She will remain with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lozier, until Major Fraser returns from France.

Major and Mrs. Lewis B. Massie, U.S.A., left Philadelphia July 31 for Front Royal, Va. Mrs. Massie will join their son, Lewis Evans, at their home the Maples. The Major will be stationed at the remount depot at Front Royal, Va.

Mrs. Wilbur R. Van Auken and daughter, Rosalie, have taken a cottage at Jamestown, R.I., for the summer to join Commander Van Auken, U.S.N., who has recently returned from European waters in command of the destroyer Stribling.

Miss Georgie Colvin, of Fort Worth, Texas, is the house guest of Miss Laura Virginia Adams, daughter of Colonel Adams at San Antonio, Texas. Miss Adams entertained with a charmingly appointed dinner-dance at the Country Club on July 19 complimenting her guest.

The president of the British Board of Trade has recommended to King George that a silver medal be awarded to Lieut. Ross P. Whitmarsh, of the U.S. Navy, for gallantry in life saving, when the British steamship Dwinsk was sunk by an enemy submarine in the Atlantic Ocean a year ago.

Lieut. Col. John Scott, U.S.A., arrived in New York July 21 with headquarters of the 5th Division. He was awarded the Medal of the Legion of Honor and the French Croix de Guerre with palm. Col. and Mrs. Scott are guests of Mrs. Scott's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Spencer, 10510 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, and will leave this week for Fort Crook, Nebr.

Mrs. Willis Uline entertained at her home on Second street in San Diego on July 24 in honor of Gen. and Mrs. McClellan, who were to leave a few days later for a trip to San Francisco. She was assisted by Misses Lou and Jane Uline. The guests were Major Gen. and Mrs. Kuhn, Gen. and Mrs. McClellan, Col. and Mrs. Landor, Col. and Mrs. Burpin, Capt. and Mrs. Serf from Fort Rosecrans.

Among the officers of the Services stopping at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Calif., during the past week were the following: Capt. D. K. Smith and son, of Fort Rosecrans; Lieut. G. O. Roberson, of Kelly Field; Major and Mrs. H. M. Brown, of Fort Byard, N.M.; Lieut. W. P. Etling, of Fort Sheridan; Lieut. Col. H. O. Williams, of Rockwell Field, all U.S.A., and Lieut. George L. Russell, U.S.N.

Comdr. and Mrs. A. W. Atkins, U.S.N., entertained on July 23 at their home, 358 Argle road, Brooklyn, N.Y. Among the guests were Capt. John Timmons, U.S.N.; Comdr. H. A. Orr, U.S.N.; Miss Gladys Atkins; Lieut. and Mrs. C. S. Burr, U.S.A.; Lieut. and Mrs. Richard Remson, U.S.A.; Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Ward, Miss Marjorie Burr, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Burr, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Abess. Commander Atkins has recently been ordered to duty at the New York Navy Yard.

Major Barton W. Perry, chaplain, U.S.A., was in Portland, Me., July 25, 1919, on his way to Vermont to visit his mother's old home. "Major Perry," says the Express and Advertiser, "is an old Army man and has seen service all over the world. He was in Mexico during the expedition there a few years ago, and has crossed the continent nearly twenty times. He has been in every state in the Union and has had many interesting experiences. He is taking a vacation tour at the present time by automobile with Mrs. Perry."

Capt. Louis M. Josephthal, Supply Corps, U.S.N.R.F., recently promoted to his present rank from commander, has been on duty at the great Navy supply base at Brooklyn, N.Y., where he rendered efficient service. He was among the officers recommended for advancement by the Selection Board. He has put in, all told, twenty-nine years of service between the Navy and the New York Naval Militia. Captain Josephthal has been placed on the inactive list and returns to the state service as commodore and as chief of the Naval Militia Bureau. He is senior member of Governor Smith's staff.

Major Charles Gilman Hyde, who recently left the office of the Surgeon General of the Army at Washington, D.C., after more than a year of service, has been employed by the city of Sacramento, Calif., as consulting engineer in the construction of a municipal water filtration and pumping plant for which bonds to the amount of \$1,800,000 were voted last June. This will be the first municipal filtration plant in California. Major Hyde will make his residence in Sacramento until completion of the plant, when he will return to his post at the University of California as professor of sanitary engineering.

Among those who have arrived at the Navy rifle range, Caldwell, N.J., is Major N. J. Slicklen, of the American Red Cross, who will assume command of all the activities of the American Red Cross at the range. Major Slicklen has but recently returned from Italy, where he was doing Red Cross work for a year or more, and his services were so appreciated that he was made a Knight of the Crown of Italy, and was honored with the rank of major in the Italian army. In addition, his services were so ably and capably performed that he was presented by the government of Panama with a beautiful ring, in which the national red, white and green of Italy is set forth in precious stones. Three of Major Slicklen's sons served in the war—two have made the supreme sacrifice, and the other holds the Distinguished Service Cross.



Mrs. Benjamin F. Tilley, widow of Rear Admiral Tilley, U.S.N., will spend part of the summer at Orkney Springs, Va.

Major Thompson Lawrence, I.G. Dept., U.S.A., was the guest of Major Gen. John Biddle, U.S.A., at the Henley races on July 5.

Rear Admiral Joseph Hawley, U.S.N., has opened his summer home, Mizenpott, at Whitefield, N.H., where he will spend the remainder of the summer.

Capt. John Boedeker, U.S.N., and Mrs. Boedeker, who have just returned from California, are at the Brighton, California street, Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ross F. Collins, U.S.N., are staying at the Granite Shore Inn, Rockport, Mass. Lieutenant Collins is attached to the U.S.S. Dakota.

Rear Admiral Thomas C. McLean, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. McLean with their daughter, Miss Elizabeth McLean, are spending the summer at Groton, Conn.

Miss Janet Crose, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. W. M. Crose, is visiting Miss Marian Stanley at her home 20 Greystone Park, Lynn, Mass., for several weeks.

Mrs. Frederick G. Pyne, wife of Comdr. F. G. Pyne, Supply Corps, U.S.N., now stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, left on July 25 to visit in Cazenovia, N.Y.

Capt. Lester A. Dessez, U.S.M.C., now stationed at Port au Prince, Haiti, has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Dessez, at their home in Washington.

Col. Alexander Rodgers, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Rodgers have gone to Bedford Springs Hotel, Bedford Springs, Pa., where they will spend part of the summer.

Comdr. and Mrs. F. M. Robinson, U.S.N., are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son, John Allan Robinson, at the Williamsport Private Hospital July 19.

Major and Mrs. Woodfin Grady Jones, U.S.A., and their little daughter, Elizabeth Gary Jones, who were visiting relatives in Boston for six weeks, have since been visiting in Alexandria, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Fowle have returned to Washington from their wedding trip and are at the Richmond. Mrs. Fowle was Miss Helen Kimmel, and is a daughter of Comdr. H. E. Kimmel, U.S.N.

Mrs. Edward D. Anderson, wife of Brig. Gen. Edward D. Anderson, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., Washington, accompanied by her two sons is spending the summer at the New Columbia Hotel, Belmar, N.J.

Mrs. William T. Truxtun and Miss Cornelia Truxtun, of Norfolk, Va., widow and daughter of the late Commodore Truxtun, U.S.N., will go to Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., on Aug. 1 and spend a month at the Monterey Inn.

Brig. Gen. S. D. Rothenbach, U.S.A., returned to the United States aboard the Kroonland, which arrived at New York July 30. He went overseas with General Pershing and for a long time was his quartermaster general.

Capt. and Mrs. Joseph R. Defrees, U.S.N., have had as their guest at New London, Conn.; Miss Lucille Claire Smith, of Washington. Miss Smith has also been visiting Capt. and Mrs. F. L. Oliver at New London, Conn.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. G. Winterhalter, U.S.N., who have been visiting relatives in Detroit, were entertained at dinner at the Detroit Club on July 18 by Dr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Sherrill, who had a number of friends to meet them.

Mrs. Edward Simpson, wife of Captain Simpson, U.S.N., is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ridgely Simpson, at their home at Ruxton, Md. Captain Simpson is expected to return from duty in London early in August.

Lieut. T. G. M. Oliphant, U.S.A., who has for the past few weeks been with his family at Nantucket, Mass., has since been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes Oliphant, in Washington before sailing for duty in the Philippines.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Chandler Barnard, of 2314 South 21st street, Philadelphia, are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter, Barbara Alice Barnard, on July 28, 1919. Mrs. Barnard was Emilie Eleanor Owens, daughter of Major and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, of the Marine Corps.

By the will of the late La Verne W. Noyes, who died on July 24 in Chicago a fund of \$2,500,000 is provided the income of which is to be used for the education of American soldiers, sailors and marines and their descendants. Mr. Noyes's purpose was to express his gratitude to those who made the supreme sacrifice.

Mrs. George B. Compton, mother of Major C. Bates Compton, 13th Cav., U.S.A., has taken the apartment of Miss A. M. Sholl, the writer in the Arts Club, 15 Gramercy place, New York, for a couple of months to be near her son, Eno Compton, who with his bride, formerly Peggy Strain, is to be in New York also for some weeks.

Capt. O. P. Jackson, U.S.N., formerly chief of staff to Admiral Henry T. Mayo, has been detailed to New York city to direct the work of the United States Navy Publicity Bureau. His headquarters will be at No. 318 West 39th street, where all of the literature for recruiting, posters, etc., will be handled. Captain Jackson will succeed Comdr. O. F. Cooper, U.S.N., retired, who will remain in New York for the present as an assistant to Captain Jackson.

Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N., by invitation of Capt. E. H. Campbell, U.S.N., commanding the naval training station at Newport, witnessed an exhibition drill there and took a review of the apprentices on July 30. After the drill Mrs. Sims and Mrs. Campbell had teas at their houses on the station. Among Mrs. Campbell's guests in the reviewing enclosure were Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Phelps, Miss Grace Vanderbilt and Comdr. and Mrs. Charles W. Crosse, U.S.N.

Col. Wright D. Smith, U.S.A., in command of the 13th Field Artillery, comprising sixty officers and 1470 men, arrived at New York from France July 31. The 13th Field Artillery saw forty-seven days of actual fighting during its twelve months overseas. Colonel Smith was gassed and wounded during the actions in which the 13th participated and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the Croix de Guerre and a Medal of the Legion of Honor, given him for gallantry under fire.

Mrs. Beaumont B. Buck and children have joined Colonel Buck, U.S.A., at Fort McIntosh, where Colonel Buck is commanding the Laredo district of border. Mrs. Buck was the honor guest at a beautifully appointed bridge-luncheon given by Mrs. Edward James Duvan at the home of her mother, Mrs. Ida P. Muller, in Laredo. After the game a delicious two-course luncheon was served. Dainty hand-made handkerchiefs were presented the winner and an exquisite corsage given Mrs. Buck.

Capt. William R. Rush, U.S.N., and Mrs. Rush left Boston on July 25 for San Francisco.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. Earle Rundell, 5th Cav., U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Barbara Jane, July 20, 1919, at Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Comdr. R. C. Giffin, U.S.N., has been assigned as aid for morale with the Pacific Fleet, operating through the 12th and 13th Naval Districts.

Rear Admiral Roger Welles, U.S.N., is to succeed Admiral Washington in command of Division 4, Battleship Squadron 2, of the Atlantic Fleet.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. I. W. Littell, U.S.A., of Washington, D.C., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mary Frances, to Comdr. G. S. Bryan, U.S.N.

Mrs. Alice Godfrey Baker and son, Bob, are spending the remainder of the summer at the Cedars in the Ozark Mountains. Major Baker expects to return from Tours, France, about Sept. 1.

Capt. Lyman A. Cotten, U.S.N., of the General Board, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cotten, have been visiting their brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Cotten, at their country place, Clyburn, near Baltimore.

Col. H. C. Haines, U.S.M.C., adjutant and inspector at San Francisco, has been ordered to proceed immediately to headquarters, because of the critical illness of Brig. Gen. Charles H. Lauchheimer, U.S.M.C.

Capt. Berkeley Davids, U.S.A., who arrived from France on July 18, has been visiting his mother, Mrs. John Russell Young, at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. Captain Davids will report soon at Fort Monroe, Va.

Comdr. W. A. Hall, U.S.N., has been detached from the Enlisted Personnel Division, Bureau of Navigation, for sea duty. He has been a most efficient aid to the chiefs of the division, Capt. J. K. Taussig and James J. Raby.

Major and Mrs. Paul C. Raborg, U.S.A., are at home in their apartment in the Wyoming, Washington, D.C. Major Raborg has recently returned from service in the Army of Occupation and is now on duty in the headquarters of Remount Service.

Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen, wife of Colonel Van Deusen, U.S.A., is at the Brighton Hotel, Washington, D.C., on her way back to San Francisco, where Colonel Van Deusen has made his home since retiring on his own request after forty-two years' service.

Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, U.S.A., and his A.D.C., Lieutenant Colonel Stackpole, after spending a few days in Washington as the guests of Col. C. O. Thomas, jr., U.S.A., at his apartment in the St. Nicholas, left for New York Friday morning, July 25.

Major and Mrs. Leroy Hugh Watson have arrived at Rockford, Ill., after a motor trip from Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y., where Mrs. Watson lived during Major Watson's absence overseas with the 51st Infantry. Major Watson is recruiting officer at Camp Grant.

Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, U.S.M.C., with Mrs. Barnett and their two daughters and his aids, will go to New York, Aug. 2 and on Sunday welcome Major Gen. John A. Le Jeune, U.S.M.C., commander of the 2d Division, U.S.A., and his staff, who are due to arrive that day on the transport George Washington. General Barnett and his party will meet the transport in lower New York bay on board a vessel placed at their disposal through the courtesy of Vice Admiral Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., commanding the transport force.

Brig. Gen. Benjamin A. Poore, U.S.A., was one of the passengers on the Mt. Vernon arriving at New York July 31 from Brest. While overseas he was in command of the 7th Brigade, 4th Division, the troops who had the honor of being first across the Vesle during the second battle of the Marne. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for exceptionally brave work done while under fire, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Croix de Guerre, the Italian War Cross, and was made an officer of the Legion of Honor. Mrs. Poore and their daughter, Miss Adelaide C. Poore, were in New York at the Astor to meet him.

Major J. L. Underhill, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Underhill entertained at dinner on June 6 at Managua, Nicaragua. The table was set for thirty-four guests. Among those present were Dr. Jefferson, the American Minister, and Mrs. Jefferson, Dr. Murdock, U.S. Navy, and Mrs. Murdock, Captain Hobbs, U.S.M.C., and Lieutenant Stanton, U.S.M.C., Mr. Lindberg, High Commissioner of the Republic of Nicaragua, and Mrs. Lindberg, Mr. O'Connell, president of the railroad, Mr. Ham, collector of general customs, and Mrs. Ham. After the dinner the guests participated in the monthly dance given for the enlisted men on the tennis court which was attractively decorated with Japanese lanterns and flags.

Mrs. B. T. Clayton, widow of Colonel Clayton, U.S.A., has received a copy of G.O. 23, 1st Division, A.E.F., April 8, 1919, Montauban, Germany, which announces that a very handsome modern building used as a court-house has been taken over for officers and named in honor of Col. Bertram T. Clayton, who was killed at the front May 30, 1918. The order was signed by Major Gen. E. F. McClachlin. Another order announces that the camp at Chateau du Loir has been named Camp Clayton upon President Wilson's visit to the front and still a third and more recent order of July 24, 1919, has been received announcing that the new post being constructed at Miraflores, Panama Canal Department, is named "Fort Clayton" in honor of the distinguished Colonel, in grateful recognition of the valuable and heroic service rendered to the Army and to his country. The last order is signed by Major Gen. P. C. Harris, The A.G. of the Army. Still further honoring Colonel Clayton, a tree has been received from President Poincaré and planted in the public square at Clayton, Ala., with proper ceremony in which the town officials, the Daughters of the Confederacy, the veterans, boys in khaki, and the school children took part. Mrs. Clayton is summing in the mountains of western North Carolina, but her permanent address is No. 406 East Inniss street, Salisbury, N.C.

Col. and Mrs. George W. Goode, U.S.A., retired, No. 5560 Vernon avenue, St. Louis, Mo., announce the engagement of their daughter, Julie C. Goode, and Col. W. E. Burr, Field Art., U.S.A., the marriage to take place on return of Colonel Burr with the 2d Division from Germany. The exact date is to be announced later.

#### AMERICAN LEGION PROPAGANDA PERMITTED.

The first indication of endorsement by the War Department of the American Legion was authorized in an official announcement at the War Department on July 28. The announcement stated: "Those concerned are being informed that the following features of the program submitted by the American Legion are approved:

- (1) Establishment of headquarters for American Legion at Camp Dix with an ex-Service man in charge;
- (2) display of American Legion posters at the camp in such places as are indicated by the commanding general;
- (3) distribution of American Legion literature;
- (4) requirement that ex-Service men from speakers' division give talks between acts at the Liberty Theater and between pictures in motion picture auditorium to explain what the legion is, and that it has facilities for assisting soldiers in obtaining employment. Certain remarks relative to assistance in adjustment of allotments, back pay, etc., by co-operation of War Risk Insurance Bureau, etc., are also approved.

#### ARMY ITEMS.

The 5th Division of the Regular Army, which arrived recently in the United States from France, is now on duty at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.

The 1st Battalion of the 22d Infantry, approximately sixteen officers and 200 enlisted men, have left Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., to perform guard duty for ninety days.

Company I, 63d Infantry, U.S.A., from Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., is on duty at the Navy Rifle Range at Caldwell, N.J., during the National Matches.

Among the organizations of the Army which arrived at Hoboken, N.J., July 29, from France, were the following: 4th Engineers complete, forty-eight officers and 1,371 men; 4th Supply Train complete, fourteen officers and 409 men; 16th Field Artillery complete, numbering fifty-six officers and 1,366 men, and the 77th Field Artillery, consisting of nineteen officers and 1,363 enlisted men. The 77th was organized in October, 1917, from the 19th Cavalry, Regular Army.

#### Officers Returned to Permanent Rank.

During the week ended July 24 twenty Regular officers were discharged from emergency rank, making a total of 619 returned to permanent rank since Nov. 11, 1918.

#### Service of 2,000 Temporary Medical Officers Required.

To adequately care for the hospital patients in the Army the Surgeon General has estimated that 1,400 temporary medical and dental officers will be required after Sept. 30. These would be in addition to 610 officers who could now be given permanent commissions to fill the vacancies in the Medical Corps of the Regular Army.

#### Class of 1910, U.S.M.A.

The weekly class lunch of the members of the Class of 1910, U.S.M.A., on duty in Washington, which has been held heretofore on Saturday, will, starting Aug. 8, be held every Friday at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C., at 1.00 p.m. Members of the class who may be passing through Washington are urged to try and arrange their trips so that they will be able to be in Washington on Friday.

#### Destruction of War Material.

The sub-committee of the select committee of the House on expenditures met in New York city, on July 30, and took testimony regarding the alleged unnecessary destruction of Army property in France. Paul G. Lockwood, formerly a lieutenant in the 1st Pursuit Group, Air Service, U.S.A., testified that he had served in France and had talked with a number of enlisted men who had seen Army airplanes apparently in good condition, burned without apparent reason. Chairman Johnson said General March had cabled to General Pershing as to the reported destruction of airplanes or automobiles and that the General had replied the report was incorrect. Other witnesses, former enlisted men, testified they had seen many airplanes burned by order of officers, and without seeming reason.

#### Health of the Troops.

Disease conditions among the troops for the week ended July 25 show an annual admission rate per 1,000 (all causes) of 1464.93; for troops in the United States 1119.99; and for the A.E.F., 1818.10. The annual admission rate per 1,000 (disease only) was 1290.08; for troops in the United States, 981.08; for the A.E.F., 1606.41. Nonefectives per 1,000 on day of report, troops in the United States 40.15. Annual death rate per 1,000 (all causes), 9.47; troops in the United States, 12.73; A.E.F., 6.14. Annual death rate per 1,000 (disease only), 6.61; troops in the United States, 10.43; A.E.F., 2.34. Although the figures for the A.E.F. are given as of the "current week," the reports are delayed in transmission and the "current week" for troops in the A.E.F. is not the same period as "current week" for troops in the United States.

#### Progress of Transcontinental Motor Train.

The Motor Transport Corps transcontinental train reached Columbus, Neb., on July 30 ahead of schedule time. At Fort Omaha on the previous day Lieutenant Colonel Weist, conducting the school for motor mechanics of the Balloon Service, requested permission for his class to examine the vehicles and motors of the convoy. Colonel Weist complimented the expeditionary officers highly upon the condition of the equipment.

#### Movements of 1st and 3d Divisions.

The War Department on July 28 received a cablegram from General Pershing stating that the 3d Division would commence moving from the Rhine to the base port, Brest, on Aug. 5 instead of on Aug. 15, as previously announced. The 1st Division, less such units as may be retained to make up the permanent force, will begin its movement to Brest on Aug. 15. The departure of the 1st will leave on the Rhine only about 6,000 American troops, consisting of the 8th U.S. Infantry and a battalion of Artillery and auxiliary troops. The commanders of this force, says a press message from Coblenz, hope to remain in that city, but some doubt as to the likelihood of their doing so is expressed, the French military authorities being reported as desirous of taking over the place and having the Americans sent to Remagen, a town on the Rhine twenty-three miles from Coblenz, but less desirable from a residential point of view than the latter city. A press message of July 31 from Paris announced that General Pershing reviewed the U.S. Infantry regiment which took part in the victory parade on July 14, and that in the evening the troops left for Brest on their way to the United States.

#### A.E.F. Rifle Team.

The A.E.F. rifle team, which so easily defeated the Inter-Allied rifle team on the d'Avours range, Le Mans, France, has arrived at the Navy rifle range, Caldwell, N.J., for participation in the national matches. Col.



George Shaw will be in command of the team. The champion rifle team of the Philippine Islands has also arrived at the Navy rifle range. The team has been on the way continuously since June 10, when it left Manila, P.I. Capt. Israel F. Costello, of the Philippine Scouts, is team captain.

#### NOTES OF THE AIR SERVICE

##### An Around-the-United States Flight

Lieut. Col. Rutherford S. Hartz, U.S.A., accompanied by two officers and two non-commissioned officers left Washington, D.C., on July 24 in a U.S. Martin bomber plane on the first flight of a voyage planned to encircle the continental portion of the United States. The destination of the first stage of the voyage was Augusta, Me., but the first stop was made at Hazlehurst Field, Mineola, L.I., owing to engine trouble. In addition to Colonel Hartz the personnel includes Lieut. Ernest E. Harmon and Lotha A. Smith, reserve pilots; Master Signal Electrician John Harding, and Sergt. 1st Class Jeremiah Tobias, mechanics. The Martin bomber is equipped with two Liberty 12's, developing 420 H.P. each, and carries 300 gallons of gasoline, enough for about ten hours' flight. The machine left Hazlehurst Field on July 25 and reached Augusta in four hours and a half. A start was made the following morning for Cleveland, but the machine ran into a bad storm in the White Mountains and in the Adirondacks. Then, through failure of the compass to function properly, the machine was lost in a fog for four hours and was obliged to descend near Ausable Forks. In the upper part of New York state. In landing it was injured to such an extent that it was said it would be unable to proceed for several days.

##### Cyclone Strikes New York Flying Fields

A cyclone which struck Roosevelt, Hazlehurst and Mitchel Fields, near Mineola, Long Island, N.Y., on the afternoon of July 23 did damage which is estimated amounted to more than \$100,000. Three large airplanes were wrecked at Hazlehurst Field, one of them the new Martin bombing machine which flew from Dayton, Ohio, to Hazlehurst Field on July 25, and in which Capt. Roy N. Francis, U.S.A., was scheduled to begin a one-stop transcontinental flight during the week of July 27; also a huge Caproni triplane and a Handley-Page biplane, with a 100-foot wing spread. Two small De Havillands, in a hangar, were partly damaged. At Hazlehurst Field two hangars were unroofed, while at Mitchell Field, in addition to leveling a number of tents occupied by troops, the recreation hall and a shed were damaged and a 10,000 gallon gasoline drum was torn from its moorings. At Camp Mills many tents were ripped apart and otherwise damaged. Captain Francis expects to start a one-stop transcontinental flight in another machine shortly, his objective being San Francisco.

#### NAVY PROMOTIONS.

The officers of the U.S. Navy recommended for promotion by the Selection Board convened in July, 1919, will make their numbers for promotion to rear admiral as follows: For permanent rear admiral—Gustav Kaemmerling (extra No.), Alexander S. Halstead, Roger Welles, William R. Shoemaker, Edward W. Eberle, July 1, 1919, to fill vacancies created by distribution of that date. Benjamin C. Bryan (extra No.) and Edward Simpson, July 20, 1919, to fill vacancy created by retirement of Rear Admiral Thomas S. Rodgers. Robert H. Counts, Sept. 25, 1919, to fill the vacancy by the retirement of William S. Benson. William H. G. Bulard, Oct. 20, 1919, to fill the vacancy by retirement of W. F. Fullam. Philip Andrews, Nov. 23, 1919, to fill vacancy by the retirement of Frank F. Fletcher. For temporary rear admiral—Clarence A. Carr (extra No.) and Harry A. Field, Sept. 25, 1919, to fill the vacancy by the retirement of William S. Benson. Casey B. Morgan, Oct. 20, 1919, to fill the vacancy by the retirement of W. F. Fullam. Lloyd H. Chandler, Nov. 23, 1919, to fill vacancy by retirement of Frank F. Fletcher. Herman O. Stickney, April 14, 1920, to fill vacancy by retirement of Albert W. Grant. Nathan C. Twining and Thomas P. Magruder (extra No.) June 27, 1920, to fill vacancy by the retirement of Harry S. Knapp. The retirement of Rear Admiral Thomas S. Rodgers on July 19, 1919, did not create a vacancy for temporary rear admiral, inasmuch as Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, who was a permanent captain and did not hold a temporary commission as rear admiral, has been promoted to fill that vacancy. The retirement of Rear Admiral Thomas S. Rodgers, U.S.N., on July 19, makes permanent the promotion of Comdr. Cortlandt C. Baughman to that grade from lieutenant commander.

#### GENERAL PERSHING TO RETURN IN SEPTEMBER.

Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., left Paris on July 31 to begin his "farewell" tour of German areas occupied by Allied troops, says a press dispatch. He said that he expects to leave for the United States early in September. He believes the American forces in Europe will be entirely demobilized by the end of September with the exception of the Rhine contingent, which will then number less than 7,000. About 325 officers, he said, largely those of the Reserve and on duty with the Hoover commission, are engaged in relief work. Most of these will remain in France in civilian capacities when demobilized. General Pershing added that 48,000 German prisoners held by the American Army may be released as soon as the three great powers ratify the German peace treaty. He said the American force will probably continue to occupy the Coblenz district.

#### ARMY AND NAVY EXHIBITS FOR STATE FAIRS.

Five circuits of state fairs are to be visited by a mobile exhibit of Army and Navy war material, beginning with the Missouri fair on Aug. 8 and ending with the South Carolina fair on Oct. 31. The itinerary of the exhibit is from Brockton, Mass., to Oklahoma, covering practically all states between New England and the Southwest. Capt. Joseph J. Hittinger, Q.M.C., is chairman of the executive committee on government exhibits, the bureaus of Ordnance, Steam Engineering, Construction and Repair, Supplies and Accounts and Yards and

Docks of the Navy Department and the Marine Corps will be represented in the exhibits.

#### SEPARATE DIVISION FOR NAVAL RESERVES.

Regulations for the confirmation of appointments and promotions in the Naval Reserves have been submitted to Secretary Daniels by the Bureau of Navigation and special instructions governing such confirmations will probably be issued the latter part of August. In the meantime Capt. Henry J. Ziegemeier, who has been in command of the battleship Virginia, has been ordered to the Bureau of Navigation for the special purpose of taking charge of all Naval Reserve matters and he will be head of a separate division under the bureau to have charge of this work.

#### CHANGE IN NAVY UNIFORM FOR ENLISTED MEN.

Secretary Daniels has under consideration proposed changes in the uniform of the enlisted personnel of the Navy, though action on the changes probably will not be taken until his return from the Pacific coast trip. The changes propose to do away with the open neck jumper which shows the undershirt and to provide a flap fitting close to the neck. The trousers would be modified to do away with the bell bottoms. In fact, the designs submitted show a uniform which would conform in many ways to the comfortable garments of the civilian.

#### NAVY YARD WORKING FORCES REDUCED.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt on July 29 stated that because of lack of funds due to cuts in the Navy appropriations the working forces, now totaling 85,000, will be cut down 20,000 or 25,000 before July 1, 1920. He stated that 1,500 men at the Boston yard and 1,000 at the Charleston, S.C., yard had been temporarily laid off, but permanent reductions must be made at all yards.

## THE ARMY.

General Orders 82 and 83, Bulletin 20 and Circular 333, series of 1919, War Department, will be found on page 1685 of this issue.

#### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate July 29.

The Senate on July 29 confirmed all the nominations of July 17, appearing on page 1636, our issue of July 20. Also the nomination of June 24 last, for appointment in the U.S. Army as major general of Brig. Gen. George W. Burr, U.S.A., from March 5, 1919. Also the nomination of June 24 last of Col. Walter D. McCaw to be assistant surgeon general in the Medical Department with the rank of brigadier general. This leaves the nomination of Lieut. Col. Robert E. Noble, to be assistant surgeon general, with rank of brigadier general, still unconfirmed.

#### NEW VICTORY MEDAL ORDER.

G.O. 83, June 30, 1919, War Dept.  
Rescinds former orders relative to issue of Victory Medal. Text in full appears on page 1685.

#### UNIFORM REGULATIONS.

G.O. 86, July 3, 1919, War Dept.  
I.—Authority to appoint general courts-martial—The C.O. of the American Forces in Germany is empowered, under the 8th Article of War, to appoint general courts-martial whenever necessary.  
II.—Revision of regulations relative to certain uniforms.—All provisions of Special Regulations Nos. 41 and 42, War Dept., 1917 (Regulations for the Uniform of the U.S. Army, and Specifications for the Uniform of the U.S. Army), governing the issue and use by officers and enlisted men of the following-named uniforms, together with all appendances pertaining only thereto, are rescinded:  
Dress uniform, full-dress uniform, special evening dress, blue mess jacket.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Maj. Gen. H. E. Ely, Inf., is honorably discharged as major general, U.S.A., only, July 31, 1919. (July 23, War D.)  
Major Gen. W. O. Langfitt, Brig. Gen. W. D. McCaw and Brig. Gen. E. Russell to Washington for assignment to duty. (July 26, War D.)  
Major Gen. G. B. Duncan (colonel, Inf.) to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for assignment to 63d Inf. (July 29, War D.)  
Major Gen. R. Alexander (colonel, Inf.) to Camp Dix, N.J., for assignment to 50th Inf. (July 29, War D.)  
Major Gen. W. A. Holbrook (colonel, Cav.) is honorably discharged as major general, U.S.A., only, Aug. 15. (July 29, War D.)  
Major Gen. W. O. Langfitt is honorably discharged as major general, U.S.A., only, Aug. 15. (July 29, War D.)  
The following officers are honorably discharged as brigadier generals, U.S.A., only, Aug. 15, 1919: Brig. Gen. S. W. Briggs, W. P. Jackson, O. B. Rosenbaum, W. R. Smedburg, Jr. and M. B. Stewart. (July 24, War D.)  
Brig. Gen. A. W. Bjornstedt to General Staff College on Aug. 15, 1919, to take the course. (July 24, War D.)  
Brig. Gen. M. H. Barnum to Washington, D.C., General Staff College, on Aug. 15, for taking the course. (July 24, War D.)  
Brig. Gen. L. M. Brett (col., Cav.), upon his demotion to colonel, on July 31, 1919, is assigned to the 3d Cav. and will join at Fort Myer, Va. (July 24, War D.)  
Brig. Gen. M. H. Barnum is honorably discharged as brig. general, U.S.A., only, Aug. 15, 1919. (July 24, War D.)  
Brig. Gen. A. W. Bjornstedt and L. M. Brett are honorably discharged as brig. generals, U.S.A., only, July 31, 1919. (July 24, War D.)  
Brig. Gen. W. E. Naylor to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., General Service School, to duty as instructor in the School of the Line. (July 29, War D.)  
Brig. Gen. G. G. Gately to Camp Knox, Ky., and assume command of the 8th F.A. Brig. (July 29, War D.)  
Brig. Gen. W. D. McCaw, M.O., to Washington, D.C., and assume command of the Army Medical School. (July 29, War D.)  
Brig. Gen. E. Russell is honorably discharged as brigadier general, U.S.A., only, Aug. 15. (July 29, War D.)

#### GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

##### GEN. P. O. MAROH, C.S.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Atkins, G.S., to Washington for duty in the Moral Branch, War Plans Division, G.S. (July 24, War D.)  
Major O. W. Furlong, G.S., from duty under military attaché, Italy, and as military observer with the allied forces in Dalmatia and nearby territories, to Washington, D.C., for discharge. (July 29, War D.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

##### MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Lieut. Col. L. W. Redington, A.G.D., to Caldwell, N.J., about Aug. 1 in connection with participation of rifle teams of the R.O.T.C. in the national matches. (July 23, War D.)  
Major L. L. Lawson, A.G.D., to Washington to The A.G. of the Army for duty. (July 24, War D.)

Capt. F. W. Fallin, A.G.D., to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty as officer in charge of School for Bakers and Cooks. (July 23, War D.)

Capt. A. B. Heuser, A.G.D., to Camp Meade, Md., in charge of School for Bakers and Cooks. (July 26, War D.)

#### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

##### MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Col. G. D. Goff, J.A., to France for duty in the office of the Acting J.A.G., A.E.F. (July 25, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. H. Kirkpatrick, J.A., to New Haven, Conn., Hospital No. 16 for observation and treatment. (July 25, War D.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

##### MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Col. E. D. Wardfield, I.G.D., is detailed as assistant district military inspector of the R.O.T.C., Dist. No. 11, San Francisco, Cal. (July 24, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. H. Cowles, I.G.D., to Newport News, Va., to duty. (July 24, War D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

##### MAJOR GENERAL H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Col. A. D. Kniskern, Q.M.C., upon his own application and after more than thirty years' service, is retired from active service, effective Sept. 1, 1919. (July 23, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Col. D. E. McCarthy to Charleston, S.C., Southeastern Dept., as department quartermaster, relieving Col. G. G. Bailey, Q.C.; Col. G. G. Bailey, O.G., Southeastern Dept., for duty as assistant to the Q.M. Southeastern Dept.; Col. M. R. Hilgard to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as Dept. Q.M. and zone supply officer, relieving Col. D. E. McCarthy, Q.C.; Lieut. Col. J. W. Denton to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Southeastern Dept., for duty as assistant to department Q.M. Lieut. Col. M. A. Elser (capt., Q.M.C.) will report in person to the Ins. Gen. of Army for temporary duty in connection with an investigation being made with reference to the 368th Inf.; Major E. C. Kaefer to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for assignment as Q.M.; Major O. Blue to Camp Gordon, Ga.; Major J. A. Marmon to Chicago, Ill. (July 24, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. M. A. Elser to San Francisco, Cal.; Major B. T. Early to Camp Kearny, Cal.; Major J. J. McLean to Fort Williams, Me., as assistant to the Coast Defenses of Portland; Major L. B. Meade to Fort Royal, Va.; Capt. E. Scally will make a round trip on the next available transport from New Orleans, La., to Canal Zone, Panama, and Porto Rico, for purpose of securing closer liaison between the zone supply officers in the Canal Zone and Porto Rico and the Army supply base in New Orleans. (July 23, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Capt. W. H. McWilliams to Camp Dodge, Iowa; Capt. T. E. Swain to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Capt. T. J. Wood to Washington, D.C.; Capt. F. B. Clayton to Washington, D.C. Capt. F. J. O'Brien to New York, N.Y., zone supply officer; 1st Lieut. I. H. Joffe to Washington, D.C. 1st Lieut. H. Kirchner to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y. (July 24, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Col. W. Dabney to Camp Travis, Texas; Major D. T. Abercrombie to New York, N.Y., to zone supply officer; Capt. J. Campbell to Camp Logan, Texas, to zone supply officer, relieving Capt. S. Tappen, Q.M.C.; Capt. W. M. Flinn will take station at Chicago, Ill., and report to constructing Q.M. for Chicago storage depot; Capt. L. T. Peale to Camp Dix, N.J.; 1st Lieut. J. H. Schneider to Washington. (July 26, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. A. H. Barkley to the zone supply officer, Washington, D.C. Lieut. Col. O. A. Russell to San Francisco, Calif.; Major C. J. Brown to Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Major W. E. Cashman to New York, N.Y., to zone supply officer; Major E. D. Jones to Washington, D.C.; Major A. B. Wright to Fort Reno, Okla., Reno Remount Depot; Major W. Korst is detailed under the direction of the Chief of Transportation Service and to port of embarkation, Hoboken, for duty with the Effects Bureau; Capt. W. H. Warnock to Washington, D.C., to Chief of Construction Division; Capt. E. Foote to the Director of Finance, Washington, D.C.; Capt. J. S. Fife to Fort Bayard, N.M., as assistant post transportation officer; Capt. E. H. McKinney to Washington, D.C.; Capt. L. E. Gardner to Camp Travis, Texas; Capt. J. W. Woolley to Newark, N.J.; 2d Lieut. H. De Borde to Camp Gordon, Ga. (July 25, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to stations indicated and report in person to the C.O. of Auxiliary Remount Depot for duty: Capt. O. C. Ridgeway, American Lake, Wash.; 1st Lieut. W. J. Finn, Camp Upton, Long Island, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. J. T. McKay, Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J. (July 25, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Capt. N. Dain, J. I. Solomon, C. H. Kain and 1st Lieut. L. H. Quade to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. F. P. Mahony to Otis, N.C. (July 29, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. (s.g.) E. J. Bailey, Q.M.C., School for Bakers and Cooks, will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Bowie, Texas, and to home. (July 25, War D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

##### MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

Col. W. F. Truby, M.O., will report at Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for observation to determine his fitness for tropical service. (July 21, War D.)

Officers of M.O. to duty as follows: Col. L. Brechemin, Jr., to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., as camp surgeon; Col. G. P. Reed will report to C.O., Camp Funston, Kas., as camp surgeon, relieving Lieut. Col. R. L. Carswell; Lieut. Col. R. L. Carswell will report by wire to the C.G., Central Dept.; Lieut. Col. J. E. Baylis to Washington, D.C.; Lieut. Col. A. H. Eber to Rockford, Ill., Camp Grant; Major F. B. Granger to Hospital No. 30, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., in connection with the Hospital Division, Surgeon General's office, and upon completion will return to his proper station in Washington, D.C.; Major P. M. Cort to Otisville, N.Y., Hospital No. 8; Major J. T. Arwine will report by wire to the C.G., Southern Dept. (July 24, War D.)

Lieut. Col. O. W. Pinkston, M.C., is honorably discharged as lieut. colonel, U.S.A., only, Aug. 10, 1919. (July 23, War D.)

Lieut. Col. H. S. Osburne, M.O., is relieved from his present duties at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., and will report in person to the C.G. of that camp for duty. (July 23, War D.)  
Officers of M.O. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. H. Kinder to Fort McHenry, Md.; Lieut. Col. O. H. Quade to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for temporary duty; Major C. B. Bell to Hampton, Va., Hospital No. 43; Major W. N. Kenzie to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hospital No. 28; Major J. E. Phillips is relieved from his present duties at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., and will report in person to the C.G. at that camp; Capt. M. E. Heck to Rockford, Ill., Camp Grant. (July 23, War D.)

Officers of M.O. to duty as follows: Major D. H. Hogan to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Major G. C. H. Burns to Fort Porter, N.Y., Hospital No. 4; Major P. H. Moore to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Capt. F. J. Carroll to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hospital No. 28; Capt. G. O. Orank to Hampton, Va., Hospital No. 43; 1st Lieut. F. C. Titus to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Hospital No. 26. (July 24, War D.)

Lieut. Col. E. L. Napier, M.C., is honorably discharged as lieut. col., U.S.A., only, Aug. 12, 1919. (July 25, War D.)

Officers of M.O. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. W. M. Phelps to Fort McHenry, Md., Hospital No. 2; Lieut. Col. O. E. Haskell to Washington, D.C., to Surgeon General of the Army for temporary duty; Lieut. Col. F. Lull to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Major J. A. Bethes to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for course of instruction; Major D. E. Egan to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hospital No. 28; Major A. L. Van Meter to Carlisle, Pa., Hospital No. 31; Capt. L. H. Daggett to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hospital No. 28. (July 24, War D.)

Officers of M.O. to duty as follows: Major W. F. McLaughlin to Colonia, N.J., Army General Hospital; Major D. L. High to Fort McHenry, Md., Hospital No. 2; Major E. B. Stebbins to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Hospital No. 26; Capt. J. E. Rudnall to Savannah, Ill., Proving Ground; Capt. J. A. Simpson will report to C.G., Southern Dept.; Capt. W. D. Mueller to San Francisco, Calif., Letterman General Hospital. (July 25, War D.)

Officers of M.O. to duty as follows: Capt. A. G. Hough to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hospital No. 28; Capt. R. V. Gallagher to Morrison, Va., Air Service Depot; Capt. G. W. Hill to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor; Capt. S. S. Wagner from Philippine Dept. to San Francisco, Calif.; Capt. D. H.



Douthirt to Washington, D.C., to Surgeon General of the Army; Capt. C. D. Hase to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Capt. W. C. Dreihelms to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa; 1st Lieut. J. A. Tilton to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; 1st Lieut. A. V. Murtha to the Philippine Islands. (July 26, War D.)

Sick leave granted Capt. C. P. Major, M.C., is extended one month. (July 25, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. H. W. Jones to Washington, D.C.; Major W. R. Klingensmith from Panama to the United States; Major F. E. Gessner to Panama Canal Zone on transport sailing about Aug. 15; Major E. P. Haines to San Juan, Porto Rico; Major A. Carbonell from Porto Rico to the United States; Major C. Wilson to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; Capt. H. H. Dignan to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Capt. J. R. B. Branch to San Francisco, Calif.; Letterman General Hospital; Capt. L. H. Cornwall to Spartanburg, S.C., Hospital No. 42; Capt. E. A. Tomasene to Oteen, N.C., General Hospital No. 19. (July 29, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. S. J. Wolfersmann, M.C. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (July 26, War D.)

#### DENTAL CORPS.

Major S. J. Randall, D.C., to Fort Thomas, Ky. (July 23, War D.)

Major R. B. Clark, D.C., to C.O., Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for duty. (July 23, War D.)

First Lieut. D. S. Henry, D.C., to Hoboken, N.J. (July 24, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to the Philippine Islands for duty: Major D. E. Repp, Capt. R. L. Lowry and 1st Lieut. W. H. Siefert. (July 25, War D.)

Capt. A. G. Buehler, D.C., to Fox Hills, N.Y., Hospital No. 41, for duty. (July 25, War D.)

Capt. N. C. Pickles, D.C., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (July 29, War D.)

#### VETERINARY CORPS.

First Lieut. W. O. Hughes, V.C., to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 316 for duty. (July 23, War D.)

The provisional appointments in the V.C. of the following officers are made permanent: Probational 2d Lieuts. H. Clarke, H. E. Hess and F. C. Meisner, assistant veterinarians. (July 23, War D.)

Officers of V.C. to duty as follows: Major J. N. Hornbaker to Manila on the transport sailing about Aug. 15, 1919, relieving Capt. G. W. Brower, V.C.; Capt. G. W. Brower from duty in Philippine Dept. to San Francisco, Calif. (July 26, War D.)

Probational appointments in the V.C. of the following officers are made permanent: Probational 2d Lieuts. W. C. Griffin, V. B. Wright and P. R. King, assistant veterinarians. (July 28, War D.)

Resignation by A. G. Gierke, V.C., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieut. and assistant veterinarian (2d Lieut.) is accepted. (July 26, War D.)

#### Probational Appointments, Veterinary Corps.

Probational appointments in V.C. of the following officers are made permanent: Probational 2d Lieuts. J. A. McCallum, C. W. Mould, F. H. Woodruff, L. C. Ewen, C. O. Grace, C. E. Panslau, C. B. Dunphy and F. L. Holycross, assistant veterinarians. (July 25, War D.)

Probational appointment in V.C. of the following officers are made permanent: Probational 2d Lieuts. O. E. Gladfelter and E. M. Curley, assistant veterinarians. (July 25, War D.)

#### SANITARY CORPS.

Officers of San.C. to duty as follows: Capt. R. P. Scott, jr., to Camp Upton, N.Y.; Capt. H. Meade to San Francisco, Calif., Letterman General Hospital; Capt. W. C. Williams to Washington, D.C., Army Medical School. (July 23, War D.)

Officers of San. C. to duty as follows: Major A. Morehouse and Capt. A. B. Spingard to Washington, D.C., to Surgeon General of the Army; 1st Lieut. W. S. Baver to Camp Upton, L.I., N.Y.; 2d Lieut. L. N. Garlough to Spartanburg, S.C., Hospital No. 42. (July 26, War D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

##### MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Col. E. J. Spencer, Engrs., to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for assignment to the 318th Engrs. (July 26, War D.)

Col. C. P. Gross, Engrs., to New London, Conn. (July 26, War D.)

Major T. F. Farrell, Engrs., to Norfolk, Va. (July 25, War D.)

Officers of C.E. to duty as follows: Col. J. W. N. Schula to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., General Service Schools, as instructor at the School of Line; Capt. G. K. Parker to Fort McPherson, Ga., Hospital No. 6 for duty; 1st Lieut. H. W. Newton to Denver, Colo., Hospital No. 21. (July 23, War D.)

Officers, C.E., to duty as follows: Col. J. A. Woodruff, Lieut. Col. R. Barrows, Majors D. M. Dunning, jr., J. H. Wheat and W. H. Stevens, Engrs., to duty in the office of the Chief of Engrs., Washington; Capt. V. W. Willis to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Hospital No. 26. (July 24, War D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

##### MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Col. R. H. Somers, Ord. Dept., is appointed commandant of the Ordnance School of Application, Aberdeen Proving Ground. (July 26, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Major J. C. Johnson and 1st Lieut. A. A. Martiny, to C.O. Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga.; Capt. J. B. Arthur to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., commandant of Ordnance School of Application; Capt. C. E. Bliven to Cleveland, Ohio, chief district ordnance office. (July 25, War D.)

Capt. J. H. Nichols, O.D., will take station at Washington, D.C., and report to the Chief of Ordnance. (July 24, War D.)

Second Lieut. W. Ross, O.D., to Governors Island, N.Y., New York Arsenal for duty. (July 24, War D.)

Second Lieut. E. D. Austin, O.D., to New York City, 302 Broadway, for duty. (July 26, War D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

##### MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Col. J. B. Douglas, S.C., to Camp Grant, Ill., and assume command of the 6th Field Signal Bn. (July 25, War D.)

Col. O. S. Albright, S.C., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., General Service Schools as instructor. (July 26, War D.)

Officers of S.C. to duty as follows: Major W. O. Ryan about Aug. 1, 1919, to Ancon, C.Z., to duty as C.O. of France Field, Coco Walk; Major L. S. Churchill, junior military aviator, to Love Field, Dallas, Texas; 1st Lieut. R. Milne to New York city, Eastern Dept. (July 24, War D.)

Lieut. Col. G. M. Millikin, S.C., to Chicago, Ill., as assistant to the department signal officer. (July 25, War D.)

Capt. R. McCoy, S.C., to Washington for duty. (July 26, War D.)

Capt. W. Viljoen, S.C., to San Francisco, Calif., Letterman General Hospital for duty. (July 29, War D.)

#### AIR SERVICE.

##### MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, D.A.S.

Officers of A.S. to duty as follows: Col. H. Dunwoody to Washington; Col. O. C. Alshire to Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas; Lieut. Col. R. Royce to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Lieut. Col. J. A. Paegelow to Army Balloon School, Lee Hall, Va., and assume command; Major A. W. Barry to San Antonio, Texas, Brooks Field; Major R. S. Brown to Manila, P.I.; Capt. H. T. Douglas to Director of Air Service, Washington, D.C. (July 24, War D.)

Officers of A.S. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. B. K. Yount to March Field, Riverside, Calif., and assume command; 1st Lieut. R. T. Allen to Langley Field, Hampton, Va.; 1st Lieut. L. F. Post to Mather Field, Sacramento, Calif.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Mather to chairman of Commission on Training Camp Activities, Washington, D.C. (July 25, War D.)

Capt. R. H. Cook, Air Ser., to Park Field, Millington, Tenn. (July 25, War D.)

Capt. R. J. Gurney, Air Ser., to Omaha, Neb., and report for later than July 29, 1919, to the officer in charge of the motor transport transcontinental convey for duty and accompany the convey to San Francisco, Cal. (July 26, War D.)

First Lieut. H. H. Tittman, Air Ser., is announced as an duty, requiring him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights from Dec. 15, 1917. (July 25, War D.)

Capt. F. Hale, A.S., to Langley Field, Hampton, Va., for duty. (July 29, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. E. Metcalf, A.S., to Mather Field, Sacramento, Calif., for duty. (July 29, War D.)

#### CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain D. L. Fleming, U.S.A., from further treatment, to Fort Riley, Kas., and rejoin the 2d Cav. (July 24, War D.)

Chaplain F. M. Thompson to Camp Taylor, Ky., 5th Inf., for duty. (July 24, War D.)

Chaplain W. A. Aiken to Camp Jackson, S.C., 48th Inf., for duty. (July 26, War D.)

#### CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Officers of Cav. to duty as follows: Col. J. S. Parker to Fort Riley, Kas., Mounted Service School; Major J. F. Davis to Fort Clark, Texas, 13th Cav.; Major H. R. Richmond (col. inf.) is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of major in the Q.M.C. corps and to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.; Major H. Kobbe is assigned to the 13th Cav. and to Fort Clark, Texas; Capt. S. H. Sherrill to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., 3d Cav. (July 24, War D.)

Col. John W. Heard to Manila, P.I., for duty and assignment to the 9th Cav. (July 14, H.D.)

Col. L. W. Cass, sick leave three months. (July 25, War D.)

Col. C. J. Symmonds, Cav., is assigned to the 1st Cav. and to Douglas, Ariz., for duty. (July 23, War D.)

Capt. G. I. Speers, Cav., is honorably discharged as captain, U.S.A., only, Aug. 11, 1919. (July 24, War D.)

Capt. H. S. Cook, Cav., is assigned to the 15th Cav. and to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (July 23, War D.)

Officers are honorably discharged as captains, U.S.A., only, Aug. 11, 1919: Capt. C. J. Booth and O. A. Palmer. (July 23, War D.)

Officers of Cavalry to duty as follows: Col. G. H. Preston to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Col. G. B. Comly to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 1st Lieut. O. A. Palmer to Fort Ringgold, Texas, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. D. C. Howard, jr., is assigned to the 3d Cav. and to Fort Myer, Va. (July 25, War D.)

Officers of Cavalry to duty as follows: Col. W. V. Morris to Hdqrs. Southern Dept., Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Col. W. R. Pope to Nashville, Tenn.; Lieut. Col. L. Forster is attached to the 16th Cav. and to Brownsville, Texas; Lieut. Col. O. A. McGee detailed for duty with the T.C. and to Washington; Maj. W. H. Welch to Omaha, Neb., and join the motor convey of the M.T.C., and proceed therewith to Salt Lake City, Utah. Upon arrival at Salt Lake City, Utah, he will be detached from the convey and will proceed without delay to Douglas, Ariz., El Paso, Marfa, and San Antonio, Texas, for the purpose of securing data on cavalry equipment and then return to proper station in Washington, D.C.; Major W. Dean is assigned to the 15th Cav. and to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Capt. W. H. Neill (lieut. col. Cav.) is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of captain in the Q.M.C., and to Camp Upton, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. J. C. Van Ingen is assigned to the 6th Cav. and to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (July 26, War D.)

Resignations by E. R. Garlick and H. C. Jones, Cav., of their commissions as temp. captains and 1st lieutenants are accepted. (July 25, War D.)

Resignations by W. E. Duke and N. Wheeler, Cav., of their commissions as temp. first lieuts. and prov. second lieuts. are accepted. (July 25, War D.)

Provisional Appointments, Cavalry, Made Permanent.

Provisional appointments of Capt. J. B. Harper and 1st Lieut. E. M. Dwyer, Cav., are made permanent. (July 26, War D.)

Officers of Cav. to duty as follows: Col. B. T. Merchant to Fort Riley, Kas., Mounted Service School; Col. F. T. Arnold to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 15, General Service Schools to take the course; Major W. B. Cowin (colonel, inf.) is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of major in the Q.M.C. and to Camp Custer, Mich.; 1st Lieut. C. B. Byrd is detailed as assistant to the military attaché, Archangel, Russia. (July 29, War D.)

Prov. 1st Lieut. (temp. capt.) M. R. Monsarratt, Cav., having been examined and found not qualified his appointment as a provisional officer of the Regular Army and as a temporary captain are honorably terminated. (July 28, War D.)

Provisional appointment 1st Lieut. K. Rowntree, Cav., is made permanent. (July 28, War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. W. H. Dodds, jr., to Aberdeen, Md., for temporary duty in connection with the testing of ordnance equipment; Lieut. Col. E. D. Scott (colonel, F.A.) is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of lieutenant colonel in the F.A.; Col. A. F. Brewster (major, A.G.) to Washington, The A.G. of the Army; Major C. W. Bonham is assigned to the 82d F.A., Camp Fort Bliss, Texas; Capt. A. M. Gurney is assigned to the 81st F.A. and to Camp Knox, Ky.; Capt. W. L. Bevan is assigned to the 1st F.A., Fort Sill, Okla.; Capt. A. L. Warren is assigned to the 82d F.A., Camp Fort Bliss, Texas; Capt. F. Langham is assigned to the 2d F.A., Camp Taylor, Ky.; Capt. H. Hollander to Camp Knox, Ky.; Capt. J. J. McCollister is assigned to the 4th F.A. at Camp Stanley, Texas; Capt. F. A. Nager is assigned to the 4th F.A., Camp Stanley, Texas; 1st Lieut. J. W. Halsey to O.G. Southern Department, Charleston, S.C.; 1st Lieut. R. Sicks is assigned to 82d F.A. at Fort Bliss, Texas. (July 24, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. H. E. Maguire is detailed as assistant to the military attaché, London, England; Lieut. Col. O. L. Spaulding is detailed as a member of the G.S.C. for the emergency; Lieut. Col. J. K. Boles to Ames, Iowa, and resume duties with the R.O.T.C. unit, Iowa State College; Capt. A. A. Krantz to the Office of F.A., Washington; 1st Lieut. A. G. Wineman is detailed for duty with the J.A.G.D. and to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. (July 23, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. B. Maynard (captain, C.A.C.) to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., 39th Art. Brig. (C.A.C.); Lieut. Col. F. A. Prince (captain, F.A.) is detailed as inspector-instructor of the National Guard of Colorado and to Colorado Springs; Major J. F. Tarpley, jr., to West Point, N.Y., in time to arrive Aug. 20; Capt. S. F. Clark to West Point, N.Y., and report on Aug. 20 for duty. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of F.A. assigned as indicated and to join regiment to which assigned: Capt. D. P. McCarthy, 2d F.A., Camp Taylor, Ky.; F. R. Mann, 1st Lieut. R. L. Randol and 2d Lieut. R. B. Frantz, 82d F.A., Camp Fort Bliss, Texas. (July 23, War D.)

Capt. W. A. Garvey, F.A., is honorably discharged as captain, U.S.A., only, Aug. 7, 1919. (July 23, War D.)

The following officers of F.A. are detailed as professors of military science at the institutions indicated for duty: Col. M. G. Randol, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah; Majors J. E. McMahon, jr., Princeton University, Princeton, N.J., and J. N. Hauser, Columbia University, New York city, N.Y. (July 25, War D.)

The following officers of F.A. are detailed as professors of military science and tactics at the institutions indicated for duty: Col. W. F. Morrison, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.; L. P. Collins, Leland Stanford University, Stanford University, Calif.; H. E. Marr, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. F. Goetz, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Lieut. Col. L. R. Dougherty, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas; R. G. Kirkwood, jr., Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind.; L. E. Jones, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; E. P. Parker, jr., Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; Majors I. Spaulding, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.; H. Eager, Leland Stanford University, Stanford University, Calif.; H. E. Maguire, Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind. (July 25, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. G. M. Brooks to Honolulu, Hawaii, about Aug. 15, as department intelligence officer; Col. W. H. Monroe to Fort Hancock, N.J.; Col. McCloskey to Washington, D.C., on Aug. 15, 1919; General Staff College, to take the course; Col. T. N. Horn is assigned to the 82d F.A. and to join at Camp Bliss, Texas; Col. U. Birnie, jr., is assigned to 2d F.A. and to Camp Taylor, Ky.; Col. LeR. S. Lyon to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., and assume command of the Field Artillery Basic School; Major J. A. Pickering is assigned to the 1st F.A. at Fort Sill, Okla. (July 26, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. C. Goddell to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.; Major A. S. Fuger is assigned to the 82d F.A. at Camp Fort Bliss, Texas, and will join; Major W. E. Dunn is assigned to the 2d F.A., Camp Taylor, Ky., and will join; Major D. E. Cain is assigned to the 14th F.A., Fort Sill, Okla., and will join; 1st Lieut. F. H. Timmerman to Camp Bragg, N.C., and rejoin regiment; 1st Lieut. G. E. Hartman to Washington, D.C. (July 25, War D.)

Officers of F.A. are assigned to regiments as indicated below and will join: Lieut. Col. M. Proctor, 14th F.A., Fort Sill, Okla.; Major G. A. Pollin, 1st Lieut. E. T. Kirkendall, P. G. Hodge and H. Howe, 9th F.A., Fort Sill, Okla. (July 26, War D.)

Leave for one month, effective about July 26, is granted Major A. S. Fuger. (July 25, War D.)

Capt. G. Grant is honorably discharged as captain, U.S.A., only, Aug. 12, 1919. (July 25, War D.)

Officers of F.A. are assigned as indicated below: Capt. W. H. Ryder, 83d F.A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Capt. J. F. Hubbard, 1st Lieut. H. M. Rees and J. T. Shea, 1st F.A., Fort Sill, Okla.; Capt. W. A. Garvey and 1st Lieut. T. W. Stewart, 82d F.A., Camp Fort Bliss, Texas, and 2d Lieut. C. B. Cole, 4th F.A., Camp Stanley, Texas. (July 26, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. T. H. McKoy, jr., F.A., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (July 26, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. P. G. Hodge, F.A., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (July 29, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. 1st Lieuts. L. W. Crafts, Aug. 1, 1919, and O. Z. Draves, F.A., of their commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (July 23, War D.)

#### Provisional Appointments, Field Artillery, Made Permanent.

Provisional appointment of 1st Lieut. H. L. Calvin, F.A., is made permanent. (July 26, War D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. W. C. Knight to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., 31st Art. Brig. (C.A.C.); Capt. J. E. Wallis, jr., to Fort Warren, Mass.; 1st Lieut. W. O. Thee, J. B. Day and R. A. Chambers about Aug. 1, 1919, to Canal Zone; 1st Lieut. C. O. Gunn to Fort Moultrie, S.C. (July 24, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. H. H. Acheson to Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; Capt. F. E. O'Neill to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., C.G., 31st Art. Brig. (C.A.C.); Capt. A. B. Ede to Honolulu, Hawaii; Capt. E. W. King to Fort DuPont, Del.; 1st Lieut. R. E. de Rusay to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. (July 23, War D.)

Major H. G. Coulter is honorably discharged as major, U.S.A., only, Aug. 19, 1919. (July 23, War D.)

Officers to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., 31st Art. Brig. (C.A.C.), for duty: Capt. N. E. Tourtelotte, E. Naab, jr. (July 24, War D.)

Officers, C.A.C., to places indicated for duty: To 31st Art. Brig. (C.A.C.), Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.; 1st Lieut. E. L. Supple. To the coast defenses of Galveston, Fort Crockett, Texas: 1st Lieut. C. Cobb, 3d. (July 23, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Col. G. T. Perkins (major, A.G.D.), on or before Aug. 6, 1919, to duty in office of The A.G.O. of the Army; Lieut. Col. W. E. Cole is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in The A.G.D.; 1st Lieut. H. G. Archibald to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif. (July 25, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Col. M. S. Battle to Fort Monroe, Va.; Col. C. G. Bunker to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., 39th Art. Brig. (C.A.C.); Col. G. Gray to Fort Monroe, Va., Training Center; Col. A. M. Hunter from command of the coast defenses of Sandy Hook, N.J., Aug. 10, to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and assume command of the coast defenses of southern New York; Col. J. Grace to Fort Adams, R.I., coast defenses of Narragansett Bay; Col. P. H. Worcester from assignment to the 39th Art. Brig. (C.A.C.), Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and to Fort Monroe, Va.; Major L. H. Lohman to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., 31st Art. Brig.; Major H. G. Coulter to Fort Stevens, Ore., defenses of the Columbia; Major C. O. Terry to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., 31st Art. Brig. (July 26, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Capt. J. P. Gardner to Fort Worden, Wash., coast defenses of Puget Sound; Capt. W. R. Sprague from duty with the 44th Art. (C.A.C.) to Coast Art. training center, Fort Monroe, Va.; Capt. E. T. Brown to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., 31st Art. Brig.; Capt. C. L. Stevens to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., 39th Art. Brig.; Capt. E. V. Keeler to Fort Moultrie, S.C., coast defenses of Charleston; 1st Lieut. A. D. Amoroso to Fort Warren, Mass., coast defenses of Boston; 1st Lieut. R. D. Spann to Fort Barrancas, Fla., coast defenses of Pensacola; 1st Lieut. J. F. Powell to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., 39th Art. Brig.; 1st Lieut. N. D. Ficken to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., 39th Art. Brig.; 2d Lieut. G. Ficken to Fort Du Pont, Del., coast defenses of the Delaware. (July 26, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Col. C. C. Carson to Fort Worden, Wash., coast defenses of Puget Sound; Lieut. Col. W. A. Danielson to Washington, D.C.; Lieut. Col. W. P. Currier to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Southern Dept.; Lieut. Col. H. H. Acheson to Fort Monroe, Va., C.A. training center; Lieut. Col. J. B. Mueggen to Fort Adams, R.I., coast defenses of Narragansett Bay; Major R. E. Haines to Fort Monroe, Va., C.A. training center; Major M. McD. Williams, jr., to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., 39th Art. Brig. (C.A.C.); Capt. J. V. Ray to Fort Monroe, Va., C.A. training center, with the 30th Art. Brig. (C.A.C.); Capt. C. O. Burt (lieut. col. F.A.) is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of captain in the Q.M.C. (July 29, War D.)

Resignation by J. R. Markham, C.A.C., of his commissions as temp. captain and prov. first lieut. is accepted. (July 26, War D.)

Resignation by G. A. Nelson, jr., C.A.C., of his commissions as temp. captain and prov. first lieut. is accepted. (July 25, War D.)

Resignation by W. K. Fowler, jr., C.A.C., of his commissions as temp. captain and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (July 25, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. R. M. Kew, C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (July 25, War D.)

Resignation by B. M. Kimball and R. Beasley, C.A.C., of their commissions as temp. captain and prov. first lieut. are accepted. (July 24, War D.)

Resignation by E. N. Delehant, C.A.C., of his commissions as temp. first lieut. and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (July 24, War D.)

Resignation by G. A. Hunt of his commission as temp. capt. and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (July 24, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. 1st Lieuts. O. S. Hammond and L. A. Kibbe, C.A.C., of their commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (July 24, War D.)

Resignation by C. K. Smullen, C.A.C., of his commissions as temp. captain and prov. first lieut. is accepted Aug. 1, 1919. (July 23, War D.)

Resignation by R. D. Hawkins, C.A.C., of his commissions as temp. captain and prov. first lieut. is accepted. (July 23, War D.)

Resignation of G. H. Hearn, C.A.C., of his commission as temp. captain and prov. first lieut. is accepted. (July 29, War D.)

Resignation by N. S. Crocker, C.A.C., of his commissions as temp. first lieut. and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (July 29, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. 1st Lieuts. G. B. Roberts and R. Conroy, C.A.C., of their commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (July 29, War D.)

Resignation by E. S. Roscoe, C.A.C., of his commissions as temp. captain and prov. first lieut. is accepted July 31, 1919. (July 29, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. O. N. Hollis, C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted July 31, 1919. (July 29, War D.)

Resignations by J. J. Clarkson and L. K. Thompson, C.A.C., of their commissions as temp. first lieuts. and prov. second lieuts. are accepted by the President. (July 29, War D.)

Band Leader W. G. Adams, 55th Art. C.A.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., and to his home. (July 26, War D.)

Sergeant E. W. Rand, C.A.C., 8d Co., Eastern New York, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Totten, N.Y., and to home. (July 25, War D.)

#### INFANTRY.

15TH—First Sergt. R. P. Knox, Co. A, 15th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at the Recruit Depot, Fort McDowell, Calif., and proceed home. (July 26, War D.)

27TH—Sergeant E. Schaub, Co. M, 27th Inf., will be sent to the Recruit Depot, Fort McDowell, Calif., and will be placed upon the retired list, and proceed home. (July 26, War D.)



355TH—Major T. F. Wirth, 355th Inf., is appointed second lieutenant, P.S., to rank from July 23, 1919, and to Manila, P.I., for duty. (July 24, War D.)

#### Infantry, Unassigned.

Col. J. F. Preston, Inf. (lieut. col. Inf.), is relieved from his present assignment with the 59d Inf. July 31, 1919. He will remain attached to that regiment until such time as is necessary for him to comply with orders to enter the Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (July 29, War D.)

Colonels of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. H. Hall to Camp Travis, Texas, for assignment to 35th Inf.; J. T. Dean to Camp Shelby, Miss., for assignment to 29th Inf.; R. E. Beebe to Fort Leavenworth as instructor in the School of the Line; S. B. McIntyre to Philadelphia, Pa., as zone finance officer; T. Schulz to Atlanta, Ga., as zone finance officer. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. C. M. Everitt (captain, Inf.) is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy of captain in the Q.M.C.; Lieut. Col. R. Butler to Philadelphia, Pa.; Major T. H. Monroe to Raleigh, N.C.; Major R. J. Halpin to Camp Benning, Ga., Infantry School of Arms; Major R. C. Dittio is assigned to the 17th Inf. and to Camp Meade, Md.; Capt. E. E. Schriener to Camp Taylor, Ky., for assignment to 5th Inf.; Capt. W. W. Smith is assigned to the 44th Inf. and to Presidio of San Francisco; Capt. T. C. Carlson to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for assignment to 49th Inf.; 1st Lieut. S. S. Wolfe to Knoxville, Tenn., for recruiting service. (July 29, War D.)

Officers of Inf. honorably discharged as colonels, U.S.A., only, Aug. 10, 1919: Col. C. J. Nelson and S. P. Herren. (July 23, War D.)

Col. P. H. Albright, Inf., upon his own application and after more than thirty-six years' service is retired from active service. (July 23, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. W. H. Harvey is detailed as inspector-instructor of the National Guard of Vermont and to Montpelier, Vt.; Lieut. Col. P. H. Burr to Boston, Mass., Northeastern Dept.; Lieut. Col. G. F. Rozelle is assigned to the 13th Inf. and to Camp Merritt, N.J.; Lieut. Col. W. S. Neely to Portland, Ore., as deputy zone transportation officer; Lieut. Col. W. E. Walsh is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor of the National Guard of South Carolina and to Columbia; Major J. T. Clement to Caldwell, N.J., as team captain of the team from Mississippi; Major R. E. McLain is assigned to the 36th Inf. and to Camp Devens, Mass.; Major J. D. Townsend is detailed as assistant to the military attaché, Paris, France; Capt. S. B. Fahey is assigned to the 22d Inf. and to Fort Jay, N.Y.; Capt. A. P. Pope is assigned to the 22d Inf. and to Governors Island, N.Y.; Capt. E. G. Smith is assigned to the 69d Inf. and to Madison Barracks, N.Y.; Capt. H. B. Johnson to Caldwell, N.J., as team coach of team of Tennessee; Capt. C. F. Von dem Busche (lieut. col. Inf.) is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of captain in the Q.M.C. He will remain on his present duty; Capt. J. D. Busey to Washington to Director of Military Intelligence; Capt. H. V. Johnson is assigned to the 20th Inf. and to Nitro, W. Va.; 1st Lieut. G. S. Williams is assigned to the 20th Inf. and to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; 2d Lieut. A. B. Drake DeKay is assigned to the 42d Inf. and to Camp Upton, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. B. P. Wilder is assigned to the 63d Inf. and to Madison Barracks, N.Y. (July 23, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. J. H. Parker to St. Louis, Mo., as recruiting officer; Lieut. Col. R. L. Meador (captain, Inf.), upon demotion to captain is assigned to the 42d Inf. and to Camp Upton, N.Y.; Lieut. Col. W. F. Grote is assigned to the 2d Inf. and to Camp Dodge, Iowa; Lieut. Col. V. S. Foster to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., as instructor in the School of the Line; Lieut. Col. R. W. Boughton to 20 South Third street, Columbus, Ohio; Capt. F. M. Lasseigne is assigned to the 5th Inf. and to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.; Capt. F. J. Scary to Hoboken, N.J.; Capt. G. E. Cronin is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor of the National Guard of Missouri and to St. Louis, Mo.; 1st Lieut. M. A. Tuttle to Camp Taylor, Ky.; 1st Lieut. A. J. McBride will report to the Chief Transportation Service, for duty as overseas courier; 1st Lieut. G. A. Harrison is assigned to the 17th Inf. and to Camp Meade, Md. (July 24, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged as lieut. cols., U.S.A., only, Aug. 11, 1919: Lieut. Col. G. C. Rockwell, C. H. Rich, B. R. Campbell, C. W. Mason, E. D. Barlow, jr., and F. L. Hartigan, Inf. (July 24, War D.)

Officers, Inf., are honorably discharged as majors, U.S.A., only, Aug. 10, 1919: Majors J. G. Taylor, F. B. Eastman and B. W. Phillips. (July 23, War D.)

Sick leave granted Major R. P. Rifenberck, jr., Inf., is further extended one month. (July 23, War D.)

Major A. Williams, Inf., is appointed a member of the War Department Board of Contract Adjustment. (July 24, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. H. S. Hawkins to Fort Riley, Kas., Mounted Service School; Col. O. R. Cole is detailed for general recruiting service, and to Toledo, Ohio; Col. J. L. Dodge to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Col. C. D. Palmer is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps for present emergency; Lieut. Col. O. H. White is assigned to the 44th Inf. and to Presidio of San Francisco; Lieut. Col. A. G. Goodwyn to Nashville, Tenn.; Lieut. Col. W. E. Selbie to Spokane, Wash. (July 23, War D.)

The following officers are relieved from detail as members of the General Staff Corps: Col. W. A. Castel, R. E. Ingram, Lieut. Col. T. W. Brown. (July 25, War D.)

The following officers are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the grade of lieut. col. in the I.G.D.: Lieut. Col. O. E. Hunt (brig. gen., U.S.A.), L. F. Kilbourne (col. Inf.), (July 26, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. W. Seyburn to Washington, D.C., to Lieut. Gen. R. L. Bullard; Lieut. Col. S. T. Mackall to Washington, D.C., Military Intelligence Division, G.S.; Lieut. Col. J. H. Howard (D.O.D.), is attached to the 6th Cav., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Lieut. Col. J. A. Higgins (captain, Q.M.C.) to New Orleans, La.; Major H. M. Gwynn to Washington; Major A. D. Cowley to Monadnock Building, Third and Market streets, San Francisco, Calif.; Major F. W. Huntington to Washington; Major F. R. Kerr is detailed as assistant district military inspector of the R.O.T.C., district No. 1, Boston, Mass.; Major F. J. Raymond to duty in the Personnel Branch, Operations Division, G.S.; Capt. H. F. Pforzheimer, 1st Pioneer Inf., to Newport News, Va. (July 26, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Major E. W. Fales is assigned to the 42d Inf. and to Camp Upton, N.Y.; Capt. J. P. Sullivan is assigned to the 32d Inf. and to Camp Kearny, Calif.; Capt. E. G. Chapman, jr., is assigned to the 25th Inf. and to Nogales, Ariz.; Capt. F. A. Markoe is assigned to the 20th Inf. and will join the station to which assigned; Capt. C. P. Cochran is assigned to the 13th Inf. and to Camp Merritt, N.J.; Capt. W. C. Trumbower to Hoboken, N.J.; Capt. C. H. McIntyre is assigned to 18th Inf. and to Camp Merritt, N.J.; Capt. F. G. Dumont is assigned to the 32d Inf. and to Camp Kearny, Calif.; Capt. J. F. Butler is detailed for duty, Transportation Service, and to Hoboken, N.J.; Capt. G. H. Butler is assigned to 49th Inf. and to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Capt. K. E. Pepper is assigned to the 46th Inf. and to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Capt. D. L. Jewell to Carlisle, Pa., and upon completion of duty will return to proper station; 1st Lieut. T. E. Hibben to Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas. (July 25, War D.)

Major H. W. James, Inf., is honorably discharged as major, U.S.A., only, Aug. 12, 1919. (July 26, War D.)

Officers, Inf., to Washington, D.C., for duty as overseas couriers, to replace temporary officers: Capt. R. L. Taylor, 1st Lieut. J. K. Cubbison. (July 25, War D.)

Resignation by G. M. Wright, jr., Inf. of his commissions as temp. captain and first lieut. (Regular Army) is accepted. (July 25, War D.)

Resignation by C. B. Herrick, Inf. of his commissions as temp. captain and prov. first lieut. is accepted. (July 26, War D.)

Resignation by A. F. Williams, Inf. of his commissions as temp. captain and prov. first lieut. is accepted Aug. 15, 1919. (July 26, War D.)

Honorable discharge of 1st Lieut. A. Tinker, Inf., as first lieut. only, Dec. 3, 1918, is announced. (July 26, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. 1st Lieuts. E. C. Dresser and A. W. Goree, Inf., of their commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (July 25, War D.)

Resignations by W. M. Bouknight, L. L. McDaniel, C. S. Robinson, R. S. Meek and J. L. Phillips, Inf., of their commissions as temp. first lieuts. and prov. second lieuts. are accepted. (July 26, War D.)

Resignation by J. W. Scott, Inf. of his commissions as temporary first lieut. and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (July 29, War D.)

Resignation by W. A. Reid, Inf. of his commissions as temp. first lieut. and prov. second lieut. is accepted Aug. 1. (July 29, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. M. P. Spalding, Inf. of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (July 29, War D.)

Resignations by T. H. Nicholl and E. M. Frederick, Inf., of their commissions as temp. captains and prov. first lieuts. are accepted. (July 24, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. D. O. Langstaff, Inf. of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (July 24, War D.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

So much of Par. 64, Special Orders No. 165-0, W.D., July 16, 1919, as relates to following officers is revoked: Capt. M. Carter, M. J. Herbert and P. Peterson, Philippine Scouts. (July 23, War D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Col. W. H. Dodds, jr., F.A.; Lieut. Col. W. B. Hardin, O.D.; Lieut. Col. H. O. Tatum, Cav.; Lieut. Col. E. B. Coppock, Inf.; Major A. B. Quinton, jr., O.D.; Capt. D. H. Arthur, Air Ser., is to meet Aug. 1, 1919, at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md., for the purpose of developing a system of pyrotechnic signals and drawing up specifications for suitable pyrotechnic material. (July 24, War D.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. C. E. Morton, G.S. Col. C. C. Kinney, I.G.D., Col. S. Coleman, A.G.D., Lieut. Col. N. J. Wiley, G.S., Major J. E. Smith, Q.M.C., and Major F. D. Baker, Q.M.C., are appointed for investigating practical operation of the new ration system and will proceed to Camp Mills, N.Y., Camp Merritt, N.J., Camp Custer, Mich., U.S. military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and to Fort McPherson, Ga., for the purpose indicated. (July 29, War D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. C. W. Barber (major, U.S.A., retired) from further active duty Aug. 20 and to home. (July 29, War D.)

Col. C. W. Barber (major, U.S.A., retired) is honorably discharged as colonel, U.S.A., only, Aug. 20. (July 29, War D.)

Capt. P. A. Barry, U.S.A., retired, from further active duty, Aug. 1, 1919, to home. (July 24, War D.)

#### MOTOR TRANSPORTATION CORPS.

Officers of M.T.C. to duty as follows: Capt. L. L. Young to Camp Holabird, Md.; Capt. W. S. Rossmund to Camp Norborne, Texas; Capt. R. M. Clendening to Camp Holabird, Md. (July 24, War D.)

Major W. B. Walling, M.T.C., to Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif. for duty. (July 26, War D.)

Capt. W. B. Wall, M.T.C., to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty. (July 26, War D.)

First Lieut. G. K. Ferguson, M.T.C., to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty with the M.T.C. (July 25, War D.)

#### TANK CORPS.

Capt. H. F. Alderson, Tank Corps, to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (July 26, War D.)

Col. D. D. Pullen, Tank Corps, to sail on Army transport Buford, Aug. 1, to Ancon, C.Z., for duty. (July 29, War D.)

Capt. H. E. Dodge, Tank Corps, is assigned to the 13th Cav. and to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty. (July 29, War D.)

#### CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

Capt. W. P. Katz, Chem. War. Ser., to Fort Ringgold, Texas, to duty. (July 25, War D.)

#### PLACED ON D.O.L.

The names of the following officers are placed on the D.O.L.: Capt. D. M. Cole, C.A.C., 1st Lieut. L. McC. Jones, M. A. Cowles (capt. F.A.), J. T. Knight, jr. (capt. F.A.), H. A. Cooney, W. I. Wilson, R. L. Meredith (capt. A.S.), T. L. Futch and R. F. Kernan, jr., all F.A. (July 26, War D.)

The names of the following officers of F.A. are placed on the D.O.L.: First Lieuts. W. R. Gerhardt, T. E. Buecher (capt. F.A.), J. M. Johnson, K. Kolt (capt. F.A.), R. S. Patch, W. O. Reeder (capt. F.A.), S. D. Ringsdorf, F. E. Tibbets (major, F.A.). (July 29, War D.)

#### GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Major O. A. Straub, Capt. W. C. Russell, C. W. Jones, A. K. Kapper, E. H. Clark, A. R. Mackechnie, C. Bond, W. F. Schroeder, W. G. Walker, D. E. Custer, 1st Lieut. F. C. Harding, P. Moore and J. H. Cochran, all Inf., and 1st Lieut. P. R. Goode, Inf., judge advocate of the court. (July 24, War D.)

#### MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

The following officers will repair immediately to Washington for the purpose of appearing before Congress in hearings on the Camp Benning project: Brig. Gen. P. B. Malone, Col. H. E. Eames, Inf., Major J. F. Jones, Q.M.C. (July 24, War D.) An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Washington, D.C., for examination of officers: Detail: Col. A. Winter, M.C., C. C. Hearn, C.A.C., R. Brooks, M.C., E. A. Hickman, G.S., Lieut. Col. J. W. Weaver, Inf., and Capt. J. F. Newport, San C. (July 23, War D.)

Col. E. M. Leary, U.S.A., is attached to 7th Cav. and to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (July 24, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged as lieut. cols., U.S.A., only, Aug. 10, 1919: Lieut. Col. E. A. Jeune, W. M. Goodale, C. S. Frank, W. P. Kittle and A. B. Deitch, Inf.; S. H. Haynes, Q.M.C., L. H. Cook, W. T. Conway, G. E. Bucke, C. F. Herr, T. T. Duke, R. G. Caldwell, C. W. Harr, J. C. Waterman, W. F. C. Jepson and H. S. Adams, Inf.; O.

K. Tolley, Q.M.C.; C. S. Bendel, H. E. Boyers, H. H. Bissell and E. L. Meador, Inf. (July 23, War D.)

Par. 138, S.O. No. 169-0, July 21, 1919, W.D., relating to the following officers, is revoked: Lieut. Col. W. B. Harding, O.D., Major A. B. Quinton, jr., O.D., Lieut. Col. H. C. Tatum, Cav., and E. R. Coppock, Inf., Capt. D. H. Arthur, A.S., Lieut. Col. H. Parkhurst, F.A. (July 24, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged as majors, U.S.A., only, Aug. 11, 1919: Majors W. W. Harris, jr., A. B. Kaempfer, J. P. Adams and E. H. Jacob, Inf., C. W. Bonham, F.A., F. J. Morrissey, Inf. (July 24, War D.)

Major H. W. Peter, U.S.A., to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty as veterinarian. (July 24, War D.)

Officers about Aug. 1 to the Navy rifle range, Caldwell, N.J., for duty as team officers of R.O.T.C. rifle teams: From Camp Funston, Kas.—Capt. O. V. Crowley, Cav., as team captain; A. E. Clark, Inf., as coach; O. T. Spooner, Inf., as Q.M. From Presidio of San Francisco—Lieut. Col. W. Moore, Inf., as team captain; Major C. L. Tinker, Inf., as coach; 1st Lieut. J. K. Cannon, Inf., as Q.M. From Camp Taylor, Ky.—Major F. B. Jordan, Inf., as team captain; Major K. M. Halpine, Inf., as coach; Capt. A. V. Ednie, Inf., as Q.M. From Camp Lee, Va.—Major C. Savage, Inf., as team captain; Capt. R. G. Gousley, Inf., as coach; Capt. R. L. Larkins, Inf., as Q.M. From Camp Devens, Mass.—Lieut. Col. H. A. Leonhauer, Inf., as team captain; Major S. F. Mashbir, Inf., as coach; Major M. T. Dean, Inf., as Q.M. From Camp Custer, Mich.—Major A. J. Perry, Inf., as team captain; 1st Lieut. H. Wollam, Inf., as coach; Capt. P. Doddridge, Inf., as Q.M. (July 24, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged as captains, U.S.A., only, Aug. 10, 1919: Capt. F. E. Mann, F.A. M. Nenfild, F.A., A. B. O. Smith, Cav., R. S. Ramey, Cav., A. P. Pope, Inf. (July 23, War D.)

The change in name on the records of this office of Cadet J. L. Pylant, as announced in G.O. No. 112, W.D., Nov. 26, 1918, to that of (197) Cadet J. L. Pylant is announced. (July 24, War D.)

Officers honorably discharged as colonels, U.S.A., only, Aug. 12, 1919: Col. G. M. Bunker, F.A., H. S. Hansell, M.C. (July 25, War D.)

Officers to report on Aug. 15, 1919, to the Chief of the Staff Corps, with view to taking the special course at the General Staff College: Col. T. DeW. Milling, Air Ser., H. C. Pratt, Air Ser., C. D. Hartman, Q.M.C., C. L. Corbin, Q.M.C., O. P. M. Hazard, F.A., Lieut. Col. H. E. Mann, Inf. (July 25, War D.)

Officers are honorably discharged as colonels, U.S.A., only, Aug. 13, 1919: Col. F. T. Arnold, F. B. Hennessy, F.A. (July 20, War D.)

Officers to Washington, D.C., and report on Aug. 15, 1919, for taking the special course at the General Staff College: Col. M. L. Brett, O.D., J. M. Carson, Q.M.C., W. H. Clepton, jr., Tank Corp., W. F. Herringshaw, Tank Corps, C. G. Mettler, O.D., H. Tapes, I.G.D., J. E. Ware, Tank Corps, Lieut. Col. B. F. Miller, Q.M.C., Col. F. E. Willford, C.A. (Fin. Ser.). (July 26, War D.)

Capt. W. E. Moore, U.S.A., having reported on July 8 to the Chief of Staff, his assignment to duty with the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff, from that date is announced. (July 26, War D.)

Officers are honorably discharged as captains, U.S.A., only, Aug. 13, 1919: Capt. F. M. Lasseigne, Inf., C. E. Lehner, F.A. (July 26, War D.)

Officers will proceed to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty in connection with the Recruiting Service: Lieut. Col. J. B. Golding, F.A.; H. B. Siele, Inf. Capt. W. B. McCollum, J. N. Andrews, Inf., 1st Lieut. C. E. Moss, C.E., D. D. E. Anderson, Inf. (July 25, War D.)

Major A. J. Myer, jr., U.S.A., is honorably discharged as major, U.S.A., only, Aug. 13. (July 26, War D.)

Major A. Mitchell, U.S.A., to Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. (July 26, War D.)

Major A. J. Myer, jr. (captain, Cav.), is assigned to the 16th Cav., effective Aug. 13, and to Brownsville, Texas. (July 29, War D.)

Major T. T. Colby, U.S.A., from Belgrade, Serbia, to Bucharest, Roumania, for establishing liaison with the military attaché, Roumania, and return to proper station. (July 29, War D.)

Resignation by T. Denel of his commissions as temporary major, U.S.A., and captain, Cav. (Regular Army), is accepted. (July 24, War D.)

Sergeant E. A. Stegmann, Vocational Training Detachment, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and to home. (July 26, War D.)

#### PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS MADE PERMANENT.

Provisional appointments in the Regular Army of following officers are made permanent: Capt. J. S. Winslow, F.A., J. T. Henderson, M. E. Olmstead and 1st Lieut. A. N. Stark, jr., Inf., J. H. Carraker, F.A. (July 29, War D.)

Provisional appointments of the following officers are made permanent: Capt. T. W. Sidman, Inf., R. J. Marshall, F.A., H. C. Mandell, Cav., C. T. Senay, Inf., R. O. Jones, Inf., and L. B. Glasgow, Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. M. Garrett, jr., F.A., L. D. Brown, Inf., H. Adams, Inf., W. T. Bauskett, jr., Cav. (July 25, War D.)

Provisional appointments of the following officers are made permanent: Capt. E. C. W. Davis, F.A., 1st Lieut. M. S. Silven, Cav., A. L. Campbell, F.A., J. B. Osborn, Cav., E. L. MacLean, Inf., J. L. Pierce, Inf., W. D. Davis, F.A., J. L. Albright, Inf., J. F. Brittingham, F.A., S. J. Cutler, F.A. (July 25, War D.)

Provisional appointments of following officers are made permanent: First Lieuts. W. E. Kepner, Inf., W. G. Dockum, A. J. E. Echols, Inf., E. G. Chapman, jr., Inf., R. L. Hunter, Jr., J. L. Brooks, Inf., E. A. Franklin, Cav., W. F. O'Donoghue, Inf. (July 28, War D.)

#### TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

The following officers on duty with the Transportation Service were assigned to places noted during the week ending July 29:

Brig. Gens. Frank T. Hines, G.S., to Hoboken, N.J., Andrew Moses, U.S.A., to Philadelphia, Pa., and Andrew Moses, U.S.A., to Boston, Mass., and Major S. A. Tubman, U.S.A., to Washington, D.C., all on temporary duty.

Col. James B. Houston, Q.M.C., to zone transportation officer, Procurement Zone No. 3, 2620 Grays Ferry road, Philadelphia, Pa.

The following changes in Washington Personnel have been made: Capt. John P. Dollard, Q.M.C., to Administrative Division; Major Neal E. Bailey, U.S.A., to rail transportation; Major T. W. Huntington, Inf., Capt. Ervin A. Manthey, F.A., and 1st Lieut. Sam H. Baker, A.G.D., to duty with Administrative Division; Capt. Roy L. Taylor and 1st Lieut. James K. Cubbison from Camp Mills, N.Y., to Washington as overseas couriers.

The casualties in the American Expeditionary Force reported to July 30 were given out as follows: Killed in action, 34,044; lost at sea, 734; died of wounds, 13,928;

died of accident and other causes, 5,198; died of disease, 23,549; total deaths, 77,453. Wounded (85% returned to duty), 214,007; missing and prisoners (not

including prisoners released and returned, 1,525; prisoners released and returned, 4,534. Grand total, 297,519.

Commissioned casualties announced in lists of July 24-30, inclusive.

#### DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES.

Lieutenant.  
La Marche, Edward J., New York, N.Y.

#### DIED OF DISEASE.

Captain.  
George, William C., Chattanooga, Tenn.

#### Lieutenant.

Catton, Richard B., Berkeley, Calif.

#### WOUNDED BY FIRE.

Lieutenant.  
Allison, William H., Gettysburg, Pa.

Farrar, James M., jr., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Gifford, Charles C., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Lavelle, Francis M., New York, N.Y.

O'Toole, Dennis J., Chicago, Ill.

Ryan, Charles W., Waltham, Kas.

Schroeder, Henry J., jr., Gaugheries, N.Y.

Smith, Leigh, La Porte City, Iowa.

Stans, Frank J., Everett, Mass.

Thompson, John B., Libby, Mont.

Winter, James, Ontario, Canada.

#### WOUNDED, DEGREE UNDETERMINED.

Lieutenant.

O'Brien, John J., New Britain, Conn.

Thornburgh, Robert S., Richmond, Ind.

#### WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

#### Major.

Gill, William C., Cleveland, Ohio.

#### Captain.

Shaffer, Edwin F., Columbus, Ohio.

#### Lieutenants.

Castle, H. D., Rochester, N.Y.

Cox, Warren E., New York, N.Y.

Cox, William W., Charlotte, N.C.

Ray, Walter Thomas, Springfield, Ill.

Hubb, Raymond L., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Middlebrook, Louis S., Hartford, Conn.

Miles, Oscar L., Monroe, La.

Morrow, Walter J., East Abia, Iowa.



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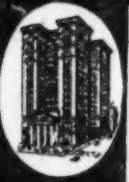
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to make up carload shipments from the port. Such men  
on arriving at camp will be transferred to their proper  
demobilization camp with the least practicable delay.

**PRICES PAID FOR HORSES FOR ARMY.**

According to a circular authorized by the War De-  
partment on July 26, the average prices paid for horses  
and mules during the fiscal year 1919 were as follows:  
Cavalry horses, \$161.71; light artillery horses, \$188.21;  
heavy artillery horses, \$230; young horses, \$132.78;  
wheel mules, \$230; lead mules, \$189.38; pack and riding  
mules, \$184.24.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1863

REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

Cable address, Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1919.

**EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AT CAMPS.**

That not all of the camps in the United States where  
men are sent who have enlisted in the Army are  
supplied with proper facilities for educational and voca-  
tional training is made public through some correspond-  
ence between the commanding general at Camp Lewis,  
Wash., and The Adjutant General which appears in  
Camp Recruiting Publicity Bulletin No. 101 under date  
of July 15. The recruiting officer at Camp Lewis pre-  
sented a memorandum to the commanding general of  
that post on the subject of combining military and voca-  
tional training at Camp Lewis. The recruiting officer  
stated that while the War Department is "making a  
feature of the phrase 'Earn while you learn,'" no  
scheme of vocational training was laid down for that  
camp. He adds: "It has been stated that applicants  
for enlistment often present themselves to recruiting  
officers and are unable to learn where they may receive  
vocational training of specified kinds, as recruiting offi-  
cers have no knowledge as to what is being done in the  
way of vocational training." He then pointed out how  
the natural resources of the country on which the camp  
was built could be utilized to teach lumbering, agricul-  
ture, bridge building, etc., and mentioned specifically  
upwards of 180 vocations which could be taught at Camp  
Lewis. "Educational training of illiterates can be had  
without any difficulty, needing only instructors and  
some little schoolroom paraphernalia." The officer re-  
commended that half the time of the men at the camp  
be given to military training and half to vocational  
training.

In forwarding this memorandum to The Adjutant  
General the commanding general made a plea for devot-  
ing half of each day to vocational training at the camp  
and for the establishment of vocational training courses  
at once. "It is idle," he wrote, "to say to the public  
that a soldier can learn various trades, unless the plant  
be in operation demonstrating that other young men  
are learning such trades." In his reply The Adjutant  
General states that officers are authorized "to give pub-  
licity to such opportunity for educational and vocational  
training as you can consistently offer to applicants for  
enlistment, but the utmost care must be exercised to  
prevent these opportunities for self-improvement from  
being overstated." He also states that vocational train-  
ing will not be compulsory and is not to exceed three  
hours per day, five days a week, since it is the prime  
duty of "the Regular Army to maintain itself in such  
a state of military efficiency as will enable it to respond  
promptly and effectively to calls for any kind of field  
service. This cannot be accomplished if one-half of  
each day is devoted to other than military work. Pend-  
ing further investigation it is therefore deemed imprac-  
ticable to devote one-half of each day to vocational  
training even though adequate material for such train-  
ing exists and can be counted upon to continue."

Col. J. T. Conrad, Inf., U.S.A., Chief of Publicity  
Bureau, New York, makes further explanation as to the  
Camp Lewis memorandum in a letter to the New York  
Sun, which commented on it. The commanding general  
at Camp Lewis, he says, wished to put into effect a  
training schedule more elaborate than that now planned  
by the War Department. Rather than publish a sched-  
ule which could not be followed immediately the War  
Department desired that only those trades which had  
been advertised and which could be taught with the  
facilities at hand be pursued. This indicates no curtail-  
ment of the program announced by authority of the Sec-  
retary of War, which will be followed with the least ex-  
penditure of money and materials required to obtain the  
ends desired.

Advertisements in the daily press as to Army educa-  
tional facilities, Colonel Conrad says, were carefully  
thought out, were believed to be appropriate and cer-  
tainly were truthful. They announced that service in  
the Army afforded opportunity for a young man to  
learn a trade which would be of value to him when he  
returned to civil life. Among the skilled trades adver-  
tised were the following: Land surveying, switchboard  
installation, lithography, auto repairing, motor mechanics  
(air or ground), bricklaying, telephone repairing, bak-  
ing and cooking, blacksmithing, road construction, car-  
pentry, masonry, wireless telegraphy, photography, weld-  
ing (acetylene and electric), draughting, electrical work,  
telegraphy, airplane mechanics, plumbing and steamfit-  
ting. These trades are being taught, some at one school  
and some at another, but the list is covered at the vari-  
ous schools.

No soldier is compelled to learn a trade. That no mis-  
understanding might arise, recruiting officers were in-  
structed that when an applicant for enlistment stated  
that he desired to enter the Service for the purpose of  
learning a trade for the teaching of which no provision  
had been made the applicant was so informed, and in  
case he did not desire to learn a trade which was being



taught he was not enlisted. Commanding officers at stations at which not less than a battalion or its equivalent was stationed were directed to institute educational and vocational training and to prosecute this work to the fullest extent possible with the material and personnel available. Manifestly it is impossible at this time to give such training to troops now on duty along the Mexican border. Their first duty is that of patrolling that vast region. But vocational training is being pursued throughout the country and results obtained.

Of the many interesting letters to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on this subject by Army officers since the armistice was declared there is scarcely one that does not disagree with The Adjutant General's official expression regarding the length of time to be allotted to vocational training. The writer of the admirable and suggestive letter on "The Army and Training Opportunities," printed on page 1396, issue of June 7, brought up this question as to whether the educational opportunities offered Army recruits were "to be real or a delusion?" and even suggested that both Army officers and men be sent out to successful civilian concerns to learn their methods and apply them to the Army. The writer of the letter on "Military and Vocational Training," printed in our issue of July 5, page 1536, gives it as his opinion that "we could, in the Army, devote on a forty-eight hour week twenty-four to vocational and academic training." In our editorial on the subject, "What Can We Do with a Big Army?" in our issue of Dec. 14, 1918, page 570, the Army officer quoted held strongly that the men serving in the military establishment should devote at least half their time to vocational training.

An anomalous situation within the War Department regarding educational plans and those for morale work among the soldiers is brought out by the correspondence referred to above and the announcement made a short time ago by the department that the direction of morale work among our forces should be taken out of the hands of the welfare organizations and handled solely from within the Army. The first instruction on this subject of education sent to commanding officers of each station within the United States reads: "Educational and vocational training should be carried on in your command to the fullest extent possible with the personnel and material locally available for the work, including such assistance as may be afforded without cost to the United States by the authorized welfare organizations, neighboring educational institutions or other sources." Thus we are told that welfare organizations are no longer to do welfare work among the soldiers if the War Department plan is carried through, though this is their proper field, and yet after such a rebuff they are supposed to be ready and willing to help out in teaching the soldiers, for which purpose Congress does not see fit to provide the money.

That some of these organizations are willing and ready to aid in educating our soldiers is made evident by the story in our issue of July 12, page 1553, describing the "Khaki College at Fort Sill," in which it was told that "the various welfare bodies provide instructors and finance the work." A "Camp School Booklet" received this week from Camp Devens, Mass., shows that the necessary means to equip and conduct the school for the soldiers at that post have been given to the officers by the Knights of Columbus Committee on War activities, generously leaving its complete control to the camp authorities. There is something more than grim humor in this situation of the War Department proposing on one hand to take morale work among the soldiers away from the welfare organizations and on the other frankly suggesting that these organizations should provide for the education of the men whose social and physical improvement they are deemed not capable of handling. All the camps in the United States should have educational and vocational training, no matter how arrived at, if we are to keep our promises made as a people to the enlisted men. But it would seem the proper and just thing for the Government to provide this training and pay for it and not leave it to the generosity of civilians.

#### DEMOBILIZATION WITH DEMORALIZATION.

Despite the disposition of Congress a trifle belatedly to grant an increase of the commissioned strength of the Army to 18,000, the evidence of demoralization following closely upon the order of July 3 for demobilization increases apace. We have presented the situation facing the corps and departments conservatively in recent issues, and further facts are revealed this week as to the conditions which have all but wrecked the splendid morale built up in the Army during the war. Here are the facts:

**Salvage Division**—This division in the United States has a total commissioned personnel of 269, of whom 13 are in the Washington office and 256 are located at 176 Army posts, camps or garrisons. All of these officers have temporary commissions and under the order of July 3 all will be discharged by Sept. 30.

**Motor Transport Corps**—This corps has fourteen places to be filled for each Regular officer available. Motor vehicles are being operated in the United States at 971 posts, camps, supply depots, schools, hospitals, proving grounds and elsewhere. On July 23 there were only sixty-seven Regular officers in the corps, or less than one officer to each fourteen locations. There are approximately 44,210 vehicles in operation and 27,991 in storage, or 1,077 vehicles per Regular officer. The total commissioned personnel at present is 925, which

is insufficient to provide an officer to each location where motor vehicles are in use. There are 237 such stations without an M.T.C. officer.

**Transportation Service**—On July 18 the Transportation Service had a total commissioned personnel of 2,733, of whom 285 were Regular officers. The work of this service will be greatly reduced on completion of demobilization and it is estimated that only 165 officers will be required after Oct. 1, which will give this service the distinction of having 120 surplus permanent officers at that time.

**Signal Corps**—The Chief Signal Officer has requested the retention of 174 temporary officers after Sept. 30 in order to maintain a total of 243 experienced officers. These officers are required in part for training new enlisted personnel and the Regular officers to be detailed from other services who will require special training in Signal Corps duties.

**Engineer Corps**—Retention of temporary officers of special engineering qualifications for the instruction of the Corps of Engineers officers who have recently graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point without completing the engineering course is urged by Major Gen. W. M. Black, Chief of Engineers. The need for the services of these splendidly equipped officers is so apparent it does not appear to require special emphasis. Authority has also been asked of the War Department to retain a number of temporary officers who have had experience of particular value in overseas service. Perhaps in no arm, corps or department of the military service will the dire results of the demobilization order be so far-reaching as in the Corps of Engineers, for the temporary officers who entered the corps came from the foremost engineering schools of the country. The loss of this unequalled reservoir of officers for Army engineering duty is probably the most regrettable instance that has been emphasized by the demobilization order which is contingent upon the inadequate provisions of the Army Appropriation Act.

#### PERSONNEL SITUATION IN THE NAVY.

At the Navy Department there is no attempt to minimize the fact that the personnel situation is extremely critical at present. In fact commanding officers are urged to give the widest publicity to the gravity of the situation and to take every possible means to stimulate recruiting. When demobilization has been completed about Oct. 1 there will be approximately 72,000 enlisted men in the Regular Navy, which at present is insufficient to man the fleets alone, with no provision for shore stations, training stations and other duties. As a consequence many ships are being placed in ordinary or taken out of commission. The Naval Appropriation Act provides that the temporary authorized strength from July 1 to Sept. 30 be 241,000; from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 191,000; from Jan. 1, 1920, to June 30, 170,000. This means that 100,000 men must be recruited by Oct. 1 next. The Navy is attacking its big task with a will and to bring the Navy before the public the Bureau of Navigation has been authorized to spend approximately \$300,000 for a nation-wide campaign for aiding Navy publicity and recruiting.

#### NEW CHIEF OF BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

Rear Admiral Thomas Washington, U.S.N., who was in command of the Florida on duty with the British Grand Fleet during the war, was on July 30 appointed as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, to succeed Rear Admiral Victor Blue, recently retired on account of disability. His appointment brings to the Navy Department an officer of ripe experience and sound judgment. He has had a sea service of over nineteen years and a shore duty of fifteen years and two months, during which service he has proved a highly efficient officer, and his appointment will be a popular one. He was born in North Carolina June 6, 1865, and is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1887. His first service after graduation was in the old Enterprise on the European station. He subsequently served in the Lancaster and other ships of various classes incident to the evolution of the Navy. He has served on the Asiatic Station and in Alaska, and during 1894 was attached to the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy. From 1894 to 1896 he was attached to the Atlantic Station and then followed two terms of duty in the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. During the war with Spain he served on the battleship Indiana, during the destruction of the Spanish fleet, at that time being a lieutenant, junior grade. He was again attached to the office of the Judge Advocate General from 1899 to 1902. Assigned to the Asiatic Station in 1902, he spent the next two years on the battleships Illinois and Kentucky, going to the Bureau of Navigation in 1904 for duty, from which he was detached in 1907 to command the U.S.S. Dolphin, returning to the bureau in 1909 to remain two years. From 1912 to 1914 he successively commanded the Yorktown, Denver and Charleston on the Pacific stations, and from 1914 to 1916 was in charge of the Hydrographic Office. In 1916 he was assigned to command of the battleship Florida on the Atlantic Station and commanded that ship in the war zone in the North Sea with the British Grand Fleet, being appointed rear admiral (T) in September, 1918. Since the armistice he had been in command of Division 3, Battleship Force 1, Atlantic Fleet. In the recent Fleet reorganization he was assigned to command Division 4, Battleship Squadron 2, with the Minnesota as his flagship. During his

command of the Florida that battleship stood high in the gunnery records of the Navy, holding first place in the spring of 1916 in short range battle practice with main batteries. In the spring of 1917 the Florida was in third place in long range battle practice, and in 1918 scored twenty-seven hits out of eighty-seven shots at 18,000 yards in the Grand Fleet practice.

Capt. Richard H. Leigh, who has been acting chief of the Bureau of Navigation for several months, will continue as assistant chief until the first of next year, when he will take command of the new battleship Tennessee, which is expected to go into commission about Jan. 15. This is considered a peculiarly appropriate assignment for Captain Leigh, who is perhaps one of the foremost electrical experts in the Navy, in which capacity he rendered splendid service to the Bureau of Steam Engineering. Captain Leigh was in charge of the electrical installation at the New York Navy Yard, the equipment of which is regarded as the equal of any of the kind in the world.

#### STATIONS OF REGULAR ARMY DIVISIONS.

Stations for divisions of the Regular Army of the United States upon arrival home from overseas were announced by the War Department on July 31. The 2d Division, now on its way home from France, will be permanently stationed at Camp Kearny, Calif. The 3d Division, on its return to the United States, will go to Camp Pike, Ark., and the 1st Division, which begins its homeward movement from Germany Aug. 15, will go to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. Two Regular regiments now attached to any division will take the place of Marines ordered detached from the 2d Division of the Army. The present stations of Regular divisions already returned are as follows: 4th, at Camp Dodge, Iowa; 5th, at Camp Gordon, Ga.; 6th, at Camp Grant, Ill., and 7th at Camp Funston, Kas. They are practically skeleton organizations, since a large number of men have been honorably discharged. The organizations will be filled out as rapidly as the progress of recruiting will permit.

#### ISSUE OF VICTORY MEDALS AND RIBBON BARS.

Announcement at the War Department July 30 informs the Service that the first issue of official Victory ribbon bars will be made to the Army soon after Aug. 9. The Zone Supply Officer at New York will on that date receive from the manufacturers 400,000 ribbons and he will make distribution, among Army recruiting stations and posts, of the ribbon bars which are to go to officers and enlisted men in the Service. The Victory Medal, the manufacture of which has been delayed, like the ribbon bar, is to be distributed in accordance with G.O. 83, to all officers and enlisted men who participated in the war with the Central Powers. The method of distribution of the medal has not yet been decided, but will be published to the Service at the earliest possible moment. The Victory button, for wear with civilian clothing, is now available for all honorably discharged officers and enlisted men at all Army recruiting stations and posts and may be had on showing discharge papers.

#### MR. BAKER CORRECTS DEMOBILIZATION REPORT.

Press reports of July 30 quoting Secretary Baker as saying: "I can definitely state that the Army will be completely demobilized by Sept. 30. Our emergency Army will all be discharged by that date," were inaccurate. The Secretary was asked by Representative La Guardia, of New York, at a hearing before the House Committee on Military Affairs, concerning the size of the Army, and when it would be demobilized. In reply Mr. Baker said: "The greater part of the emergency Army will be demobilized by Sept. 30. By that time we will be down to a peace time Army." The Secretary of War stated on July 30 that he had been misquoted in the daily press reports. He has made no statement which contradicts his earlier announcement that the determination of the date when demobilization is completed is not a matter for the Secretary of War, but for the Attorney General to decide.

#### ARMY-NAVY AIR SERVICE CO-OPERATION.

Conferences with regard to Air Service activities will be held weekly hereafter by the Joint Army and Navy Aviation Board, according to present plans of Army and Navy air chiefs. For the present the meeting day will be Thursday of each week. It is expected, however, that after the real work of organization has been completed more frequent sessions will be desirable. The second meeting of the board was held on July 24. The business related chiefly to planning the scope of future activities and to organization matters, the discussion being entirely general. It is planned to have the board take cognizance of all matters in which it is likely that Army and Navy Air Services might otherwise overlap and cause duplication.

#### MARINE CORPS REDUCTIONS.

The board of officers which has been considering reductions in emergency rank or discharge of temporary officers of the Marine Corps made its report this week. The board's recommendations are said to have embraced 1,800 officers, including four brigadier generals, as necessary in the reduction of the corps to a permanent strength of 25,000 enlisted men. The report was not approved, but was returned to the board for reconsideration.



## HEARING ON ARMY PERSONNEL.

## Number of Officers Needed.

Secretary Baker and General March urged favorable action by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs at a hearing on July 26 on the bill introduced by Senator Wadsworth on July 25, which the Senate later passed on July 28, authorizing the retention for the Army of the temporary commissioned personnel of 18,000. The Secretary pointed out the difficulties that will be encountered by the War Department unless immediate relief is forthcoming, showing why it was necessary for him to publish his order that all emergency officers be discharged on or before Sept. 30. Mr. Baker said: "The curtailment of the officer personnel is made necessary by the limitations of the Appropriation bill. In order to accomplish this it is necessary to reduce to the authorized peace strength by getting rid of all temporary officers." He then quoted to the committee figures prepared by the Statistics Branch of the General Staff (printed on page 1642 of our issue of July 26) showing the percentage of Regular officers in the various departments of the Service.

In answer to questions as to how many officers he felt were needed in the various corps and departments, the Secretary presented the following tentative figures (printed on page 1640 of our issue of July 26): Vacancies in the Regular Army, 1,350; care of sick and wounded, 1,400; sick and wounded officers held for treatment, 500; to adjust claims and accounts, 500; care and disposal of surplus property, 1,500; Air Service, 950; Chemical Warfare Service, 150; Tank Corps, 200; Veterinary Corps, 250; Motor Transport Corps, 450; Construction Division, 250; detached service, including R.O.T.C., recruiting and vocational training, 1,000; or a total of Regular Army officers of 9,500. Mr. Baker gave these figures as the basis on which the estimate of 18,000 officers was determined, but he asked the committee that the War Department be not limited in the assignment of the officers to the figures as printed, saying that as conditions changed it would be possible otherwise for the War Department to distribute the officers more advantageously.

General March told the committee why it would not be feasible or advisable for the Army to assign officers from duty with line troops to staff duties. He said: "It is necessary to build the new Regular Army to the authorized strength as soon as we can. Enlistments now are coming in at about 1,000 a day. Fortunately the large majority of these men have had military training, and they are readily adaptable to the military life, but it is necessary that we have our permanent organization for them to fit into. That means that few officers can be detached from the existing organizations for unusual services. In addition to this need it must be remembered that at the present time there is hardly any National Guard in the country, and the Regular Army must be ready at a moment's notice."

To these reasons for advocating emergency legislation, Secretary Baker added: "There are enormous contracts to be settled, involving great liabilities. The officers who made these contracts are in many instances indispensable to their settlement. If they were turned over to Regular Army officers, many of whom were in France at the time they were made, even if we were able to get the officers, that would be a very bad way to go about it."

Senator Kirby asked: "Mr. Secretary, even if we allow for 18,000 officers we will have reduced from approximately 200,000 which we had during the war, will we not?"

Mr. Baker replied in the affirmative and added: "This figure is under the number which would have been provided for by the Senate amendment to the Appropriation bill."

In reply to a question by Senator Thomas as to whether there was not an unexpended balance of the appropriation for last year of more than \$3,000,000,000, part of which might be reappropriated by a joint resolution, the Secretary of War said he was not certain as to the terms which limited the uses of the war appropriation nor how much of it remained.

General March told of the manner in which the estimates submitted to the committee were arrived at, saying: "Congress passed a bill causing us to operate four corps which had no place in the old Army organization. No personnel to take care of them was supplied. So we asked each of the departments to furnish us with figures showing the minimum number of officers that were necessary to allow them to function on the basis of the reduced Army of 225,000 plus the new corps. We did not get the figures on the Army of 500,000. These figures were gone over by the War Plans Division, and they were reduced in practically every case."

## No Intention to Cripple Air Service.

Senator Chamberlain interrupted at this point. "General, I have seen several articles in the papers which said that the Secretary of War had stated that the Air Service and these other branches would be crippled on account of the failure of Congress to provide for them. Is that true, or has there been a tendency on the part of the War Department to minimize the importance of these departments?"

Secretary Baker answered Senator Chamberlain's question by saying: "I want to be as positive about this as possible. It cannot be said too emphatically that there has never been a suggestion on the part of anyone, never a recommendation made or a move looking towards the abolition of the Air Service, its absorption by any other branch, or its return to the Signal Corps."

"I am glad to hear that," was Senator Chamberlain's comment.

At this point Senator Thomas asked whether Colonel Deeds had been reinstated in the Air Service subsequent to his separation from it following the Hughes investigation of the aircraft situation last year, saying that he had seen this officer in uniform at Air Service headquarters. Mr. Baker and the Chief of Staff both said they did not know whether Colonel Deeds was back in the Service, but said it would be investigated.

General March then proceeded with the discussion of other departments where the shortage of officers has become serious. He quoted Brig. Gen. E. A. Kreger, Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army, as saying that unless he was allowed 150 emergency officers after Sept. 30 the Judge Advocate General's Department could not function at all. "Officers of this department," he said, "are literally working day and night." He then spoke of the critical situation with respect to the Ordnance Department. In reply to questions asked by Senator Chamberlain as to why ordnance matériel was left exposed to the weather, General March said the War

Department did not have enough enlisted men or sufficient civilian help to store it, and also that there was a serious shortage of storage space. The same state of affairs, he said, existed with respect to motor cars of the Motor Transport Corps. "As to protecting this matériel," he said, "we have gone the limit. We have been advised by the Division of Finance what funds are available, and we have used them."

"It appears to me," interposed Senator Chamberlain, "that in preserving such things as ordnance matériel and automobiles the War Department would be authorized to create a deficiency if necessary to obtain satisfactory help and accommodations."

Mr. Baker replied: "The attitude as expressed in one House of Congress is that any deficiency created in the War Department should be paid by the Secretary of War personally."

Chairman Wadsworth questioned the Secretary of War about the grades to be held by emergency officers. "There is no statement," he said, "of what grades these officers will hold. Is it possible to allocate them in different ranks? If not, what percentage of them will be of high rank?"

Mr. Baker said it would not be possible to definitely allocate them, because of the necessity of making promotions and the changing nature of the work to be done. "My assurance is that we will not be prodigal with promotions, but it is becoming increasingly difficult to hold valuable men in the Army on account of the commercial competition. It is, therefore, necessary to advance some of them. In no case do I intend to modify the order now in existence. We will not promote men simply in recognition of past services," said the Secretary.

In response to a question asked by Senator Lenroot as to what might be the minimum to be expended for pay of officers under the provision, General March said the minimum would be approximately \$14,000,000, but that the amount involved would be nearer \$20,000,000. This estimate was reached in view of the fact that authorization and appropriations for approximately 11,000 officers has already been provided.

## To Study Army Reorganization Plans.

Following the hearing the committee went into executive session. Chairman Wadsworth said the committee had acted favorably on Secretary Baker's recommendation and had voted for a favorable report to the Senate. He also announced the appointment of a subcommittee to make a study of legislation embodying plans for the reorganization of the Army. The Senators named were: Chairman Wadsworth, Sutherland, New, Frelinghuysen, Chamberlain, Thomas and Fletcher. It is the intention of this subcommittee to hold hearings on Army reorganization as soon as feasible. Senator Wadsworth described the scope of the committee's work in the following formal statement:

"It is the purpose of the committee to commence an extensive series of hearings within a short time in order to gather information from every available reliable source, which will guide the committee in framing legislation for the permanent organization of the military forces of the country. It is hoped that Congress, if not during the extra session at least in the coming regular session, will write a military policy for the United States, something that will be acceptable to the people, democratic in character, elastic in its mechanical workings and capable of providing the country with an adequate defense."

"The committee will hear officers and civilians—officers of the Regular Army, National Guard and Reserve Corps, representatives of various associations interested in the subject, such as the American Legion and other veteran soldier organizations, heads of universities, colleges and educational systems. The committee approaches its task unembarrassed by preconceived notions and not committed to any plan thus far proposed. It hopes to contribute something in the way of constructive legislation."

Secretary Baker appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs on July 29 to urge the adoption of several minor bills submitted by the War Department and the measure designed to authorize the War Department to retain a total of 18,000 officers during the current year. The first bill considered was one to allow the War Department to dispose of spare medical equipment now in Europe to the Red Cross for use in Siberia. This, the Secretary said, included principally medicines and the less delicate instruments. He spoke in favor of a plan for the retirement of emergency officers who have become more or less permanently disabled in line of duty, saying: "I realize that there are a number of complications in the way of such a thing, particularly the present move to amend the provisions of the War Risk Insurance Act with regard to the compensation given in case of disability. It might be well, if I may suggest it, if subcommittees of this committee and of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce were appointed to work out a plan whereby such officers as are considered disabled by a board including an Army officer, a member of the War Risk Bureau and a disinterested member, might be placed upon retired pay while actually disabled."

## Appointment of Permanent Generals.

The committee then considered the bill introduced by Mr. Kahn to authorize the appointment of General Pershing and General March as permanent generals. Mr. Kahn said: "The Secretary of War suggested a bill which named the two officers. When I received the Secretary's letter I rang up Mr. Tumulty and asked him to ask the President how he felt with regard to this matter. In all previous legislation the name of the officer to be promoted was not mentioned. In fact, President Arthur vetoed a bill in which Congress attempted to name an officer. I have here a letter from the President, but I think we ought to hear the Secretary."

In response to the chairman's suggestion, Mr. Baker said: "I had the precedents consulted and I knew the general practice when I recommended this bill. I agree with the view of the President, in general, but felt that since he had initiated the matter with Congress it would in no way trespass on his right to name the officers. Moreover, the action is sought as an honor to these heroes and in recognition of their services. Such mention by name on the part of Congress would be extremely complimentary. There is one objection, however, to the bill as introduced by Mr. Kahn; that is there is in it mention of the general of the Army. That might be construed to reconstitute this position which was abolished when the General Staff was created."

In reply to questions by committee members as to the probable date of General Pershing's return, the Secretary of War said: "I received a letter from him yesterday in which he said there were a number of matters that would occupy him until the middle of August, and that he would not be able to leave for home until the middle or latter part of next month."

Mr. Greene asked: "Is there some idea, Mr. Secre-

tary, of Congress's recognizing the Army as a whole through the titular advance of these officers? Should that be accepted by us as an answer to the question as to whether we should give permanent promotions to other officers?"

"I don't know, Mr. Greene," replied Secretary Baker, "I haven't been able to work out in my mind any plan or solution to this problem. You can realize, however, the embarrassment that would result in case we were to limit the permanent promotions to the vacancies occurring in the Regular Army. For instance, there is only one vacancy in the list of major generals, that caused by the death of Major Gen. Franklin Bell, which has not been filled yet, and we have a dozen or even twenty officers who are capable of filling this position, officers who have been through the fiercest kind of fighting." Mr. Baker then paid a high tribute to Major Gen. James G. Harbord, commanding general of the Service of Supply in France. He said: "I know of no officer in the American Army who has performed better service than General Harbord. He has a remarkable record for gallantry in action, as chief of staff of the A.E.F., and as commander of the S.O.S., an army of over 500,000 men. To have him revert to his status as a brigadier general would be a serious matter."

## Increase of Commissioned Strength.

The committee then took up the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7878) to authorize the War Department to maintain a commissioned strength of 18,000 officers during the current fiscal year. This bill is the same as S. 2022, passed by the Senate on July 28. Mr. Mackenzie read a newspaper account of a speech made by an Army officer on the Chautauqua platform advocating universal training and military preparedness, and asked the Secretary how many officers the War Department intended to use in this manner. Mr. Baker assured Mr. Mackenzie that such action was entirely unofficial. The Congressman said: "I always understood, Mr. Secretary, that it was against the policy of the War Department to have officers of the Army express opinions of this kind."

"It is diametrically opposed to our policy," replied Mr. Baker. "I have always said that the Secretary of War should express the opinion of the War Department; but, after all, I don't know but it is just as well to let every man make his own observations."

Mr. Mackenzie then questioned the Secretary concerning the number of officers desired in the various corps, speaking first about the Tank Corps. He asked: "What can you want 200 officers in the Tank Corps for? Certainly there are no maneuvers or anything like that."

In reply, Mr. Baker said: "We are getting a new Army at the rate of 1,000 men a day, and these men must be trained in all things. A warehouse full of tanks is not a tank corps. All sorts of maneuvers are necessary to properly train the men in the use of this weapon and to train them to co-operate with other services and arms."

Mr. Kahn said: "You have to have officers for the Infantry and Cavalry even if we are at peace. And in the same manner we must have the Tank Corps as well, as the experience during this war has shown that every efficient Army needs such a corps. Is that right?"

"Exactly," agreed the Secretary, "and more especially do we need to train the men and officers of the Tanks because it is a highly technical branch." Mr. Baker then gave the figures and explanation that was made to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on July 26, printed elsewhere in this issue.

Major Gen. Clement A. E. Flagler, commanding officer of Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., followed the Secretary of War before the committee and pointed out the need for immediate action on the bill calling for an appropriation for temporary construction at that post. He stated that unless relief was forthcoming before the House took its recess the officers at that station would face a serious difficulty before the winter.

Lieut. A. M. Barlow, Inf., who is a patient at Walter Reed Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., appeared before the committee to request action in line with the Secretary of War's suggestion that disabled temporary officers be placed on the retired list. Mr. Greene objected to any plan of this kind, stating that there was a difference between the Government's contract with the Regular and the temporary Army officer. He suggested that an increase in compensation provided by the War Risk Insurance Act be made, but that this measure be not confused with actual retirement.

Following the hearings, the committee went into executive session and voted to report the Camp A. A. Humphreys bill, but deferred action on all other measures until the following day.

## OUTCOME OF 3D NAVAL DISTRICT TRIALS.

As a result of the investigation conducted in New York city of the charges of fraud, etc., in connection with the enrolment, promotion and assignment to duty of Naval Reservists in the 3d Naval District, Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced on July 29 that the following persons had been tried by G.C.M. and found guilty of the charges, and were sentenced as below noted:

Lieut. Benjamin S. Davis (M.C.), U.S.N.; Ensigns Paul Beck, Oscar F. Berger and Robert H. Spahn, all Supply Corps, U.S.N.R.F.; Chief Boatswain Lloyd C. Casey, Chief Boatswain's Mate Frederick L. Jones and Chief Yeoman Henry S. Jacobs, all U.S.N.R.F.

Lieutenant Davis, Ensign Beck, Chief Boatswain Casey, Chief Boatswain's Mate Jones and Chief Yeoman Jacobs were all tried for scandalous conduct in accepting money and valuable presents from members of the Naval Reserve Force for enrolment, assignment to shore stations in New York, immediate relief from active duty after the armistice, etc. Ensigns Berger and Spahn were tried for fraud in connection with giving out examination questions to an applicant for examination for a commission. All of the above persons pleaded guilty and were sentenced as follows:

Ensign Beck to be publicly stripped of the insignia of his rank, to be dismissed from the naval service, and to be imprisoned for a period of twelve years. The sentence was confirmed by the President on July 11, 1919.

Ensign Berger to be dismissed and to be imprisoned for three years; sentence was confirmed by the President on July 27.

Ensign Spahn to be dismissed and to be imprisoned for one year; sentence was confirmed by the President on June 5, but the confinement was remitted.

Chief Boatswain Casey to be publicly stripped of the insignia of his rank, to be dismissed and to be confined for twelve years; sentence was confirmed by the President on July 14.

Chief Boatswain's Mate Jones to be reduced to seaman, to be imprisoned for five years, and to be dishonored.



ably discharged; sentence was confirmed by the department, but confinement was reduced to one year.

Chief Yeoman Jacobs to be reduced to landsman from yeoman, to be imprisoned for five years, and then to be dishonorably discharged; sentence was approved by the department June 3, but confinement was reduced to one year.

The sentence in the case of Lieutenant Davis has not yet been made public.

"The trial of Lieut. (j.g.) Benoit J. Ellert, U.S.N. R.F., who appears to have been the principal offender in connection with the matter under investigation," said Secretary Daniels in announcing the sentences, "was set for Aug. 1, and it is believed that at his trial new facts will be developed; also, there are others under investigation against whom charges have not yet been prepared and who, it is believed, will be brought to trial immediately after the termination of the trial of Lieutenant Ellert. It would not be good policy to announce at the present time the names of those against whom the department has evidence but who have not yet been placed under arrest and whose trials have not yet been ordered."

#### STATUS OF COURTS-MARTIAL REFORM.

##### No Hearings at Present.

The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, of which Senator Warren is chairman, which is considering the Chamberlain bill to amend the Articles of War dealing with courts-martial and with the so-called Chamberlain amnesty bill, is unlikely to have general hearings on these bills or related matter for some time. The committee on July 30 had not received the report of the special committee of the American Bar Association following its extensive hearings on military justice, noted on another page, but has sent a letter to the committee asking if the report is ready for submission. The report of the Kernan Board, appointed by the War Department, also had not come to hand, consequently hearings will be deferred until these reports are received and considered. Owing to the fact that former Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell, leader in the fight for "reform in military justice" is about to go abroad as special counsel for the foreign expenditures sub-committee of the House investigating committee, it was stated that the Senate sub-committee may give a special hearing to Mr. Ansell during the coming week.

##### Report of Kernan Board.

On July 30 the War Department issued the following statement on the subject of courts-martial reform:

"When the controversy over the existing system of courts-martial and their procedure became acute in the early months of the current year, the Secretary of War determined to have the whole subject matter investigated by a board, none of whose members should have had any previous connection with that controversy but who, by reason of their individual experience, would be competent to deal with it in a satisfactory way. Following this plan the Secretary selected three officers who were on duty in France during the development of the questions involved in the Judge Advocate General's office and the public press. This board consisted of Major Gen. F. J. Kernan, of the Regular Army; Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, of the National Guard, and Lieut. Col. Hugh W. Ogden, Judge Advocate.

"General Kernan has been a commissioned officer in the Regular Army for thirty-eight years. As a lieutenant he was an instructor in law at the Military Academy and after that experience he served a detail of four years as an acting judge advocate. In the present war he was organized and commanded until the end of July, 1918, the S.O.S. and in that capacity had an extensive general court-martial jurisdiction. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, a lawyer by profession, and one of the most prominent representatives of the National Guard Division representing New York. It served with the British forces in France and its training prior to that on this side of the ocean was all had under General O'Ryan's command. Before this the same division had been in the Federal service on the Mexican border for nearly a year so that in peace and in war General O'Ryan may be held to represent the best and most experienced type of National Guard officer. Colonel Ogden is a lawyer of high standing in the courts of Massachusetts, who entered the war for the emergency and was appointed judge advocate. He served in various capacities, chiefly in France and with the famous 42d or Rainbow Division of the National Guard.

##### Board Recommends Some Changes.

"In selecting these officers the Secretary was desirous of having every class of American opinion represented on the board. Following that purpose Colonel Ogden represents the mass of the civilian population with no previous military experience and no special affiliations either with the Regular Army or the National Guard. General O'Ryan represents the experience and viewpoint of the National Guard both as a state force and as a Federal force when called into the service of the United States. General Kernan was selected to provide the board with a member familiar with the viewpoint of the Regular Army through a life-long identification with it.

"This board, either directly or through the office of the Chief of Staff, invited expressions of opinion upon the existing courts-martial system, and recommendations for its improvement, from all officers who had exercised general courts-martial jurisdiction during the war and from all judge advocates who had been commissioned and functioned as such during the same period. In response to these invitations the board received and considered some 225 replies. In these letters, as was to be expected, appeared every possible shade of opinion respecting the existent court-martial system, running from highest approval to complete disapproval. Many specific suggestions for change were included and the board had adopted such of these as appeared likely to better the system.

"The Secretary of War has received the report of the board and its recommendations for modification of the present Articles of War. The complete report will be submitted to Congress at an early date, together with the specific recommendations for amending the old articles so as to eradicate the defects in the systems as developed during this war. It may be said that the board upon the whole finds no radical defects and attributes the greater part of the just criticism not to inherent faults of the system itself, but rather to the inexperienced personnel called upon to administer it at a time of stress and when the great thing was to get four million men quickly in shape for the fighting line. The

board has submitted recommendations for changes in some thirty of the Articles of War and has proposed one new article. The general trend of the work has been in the direction of a development of the present system and does not constitute a radical departure from the old one which has been growing and developing for centuries precisely as other systems of law have been so growing and so developing in the same period."

#### BAR ASSOCIATION ON COURTS-MARTIAL.

##### Majority Favors Present Army System.

Through the publication on July 28 of a letter written by former Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell, U.S.A., to George T. Page, president of the American Bar Association, protesting against the action of the special committee of the Bar Association in its conduct of the hearings on the Army courts-martial system and on the reports made by the committee, it became known that the members of the committee had made a divided report, the majority favoring the present Army system of conducting courts-martial. The majority report was signed by Marth Conboy, of New York city, Prof. Andrew A. Bruce, of Minneapolis, and John Hinckley, of Baltimore.

In his letter to Mr. Page, Mr. Ansell reviews the conditions under which the special committee of the Bar Association was created and the need of such a committee being unprejudiced in its viewpoints and in its conduct of the inquiry. He states that in his judgment the committee did not hear "all sides of the questions fully, fairly and impartially." The committee, he says, on being appointed "immediately got in touch and conferred freely with the authorities who have proclaimed the perfection of the present system and decreed the punishment of those who opposed it, but they did not confer with any who disagreed with those authorities, so far as is known. The minutes show that they conferred with the Secretary of War, the Judge Advocate General and the Acting Judge Advocate General, who had just been brought here from France to supersede me so that the departmental view might be impregnable maintained. All those officials are uncompromising advocates of the existing system and two of them, the Secretary of War and the Judge Advocate General of the Army, are bitterly and personally resentful of the criticism which I made of the existing system in testifying before the Senate Military Committee, and for which I was promptly punished by the Secretary of War by demotion and removal from my office."

##### Ansell Charges Members Were Partial.

Mr. Ansell goes on to state that he was ignored by the committee "until they were on the eve of closing the hearings," and that when he did appear before the committee "I deemed it my duty to say to them that the committee had clearly manifested a disposition to hear but one side of the case. . . . I also said to them that I believed, and I gave them my reasons for so believing, that one member of the committee was such a close associate of that official who had been foremost in his exertions to maintain the existing system (the Judge Advocate General of the Army) and such a pronounced partisan of him and his views that such member was disqualified to sit upon the committee. Notwithstanding that the chairman of the committee announced to me just before I began my statement that the hearings were about to close, he subsequently advised me that there might be further hearings in Chicago, and such hearings were had." He further protests "against the unfairness of some of the members of the committee and the partiality of its proceedings; and I request that the entire record of the proceedings of this special committee be placed before the executive committee [of the Bar Association] in order that they may learn the kind of a hearing that was actually had and see upon what the special committee has based its report and recommendation."

Charges are also made in the letter that the member against whom Mr. Ansell made his first criticisms was opposed to any attack on the existing system of courts-martial; that he led witnesses on to make favorable statements in their testimony; while the few witnesses who expressed opposition to the system he treated with "an apparent inconsideration." Mr. Ansell also insists that another member of the committee was not fairly fitted for his duty, although "he bears the military title of colonel," and that both of these members "came to the investigation with minds foreclosed. The former supported the system because of his regard for its chief sponsor; the latter supported it out of his professional regard for the system itself." Mr. Ansell also declares that his bill for a reform of the courts-martial system was "subjected to hostile and uninformed analysis in the Office of the Judge Advocate General" at the instance of the Bar Association committee, which then had the officer making the analysis ordered to appear before it by the War Department and present his criticisms of the bill. He mentions the name of "Colonel West" in this connection without any closer identification of the officer. He also charges that officers favorable to the War Department's views on this subject of courts-martial reform were ordered to duty in the cities where the committee sat and were given travel pay and allowances while officers opposed to the system had to testify at their own expense.

#### MEETING OF REMOUNT BOARD.

The first meeting of the Remount Board, recently appointed by the Secretary of War and composed of the following members, was held on July 24, 1919, in Washington, D.C.: Major Gens. William J. Snow and J. McI. Carter; Col. Frank S. Armstrong, chairman of the Board, and John S. Fair, Bruce Palmer and George H. Cameron; Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Taulbee; Majors Hayden Channing and Robert E. Strawbridge; Capt. Philip E. M. Walker; Messrs. August Belmont, Arthur Hancock, Thomas Hitchcock, Algernon Dangerfield, F. Ambrose Clark and Dr. John R. Mohler.

The necessity for some action to stimulate the breeding of riding horses suitable for the military service has been apparent for many years, increasingly so during the recent emergency. For the first two years of the war every section of the country was carefully combed in an attempt to buy Cavalry horses, with the most unsatisfactory results. The riding type of horse has become constantly scarcer, due to the increase of automotive transportation and the greater profit made by the farmer by production of other live stock.

In 1911 the shortage of the riding type of animal was so strongly felt that an attempt was made by the Army, in co-operation with the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, to stimulate the breeding of this type of horse. The bureau was charged with the carrying out of this work and received its first appropriation from Congress in 1913. In spite of their best

efforts, however, only an almost negligible start has been made, owing to the impossibility of securing adequate appropriations from Congress. Many of the best colts bred under their scheme have been sold to private individuals and not secured by the Government, owing largely to the excessively low price allowed the Army for the purchase of these animals.

It is for this reason that the Remount Board, composed of representative Army officers of high standing and prominent civilian horsemen, was inaugurated by the War Department. The farmer cannot be expected to produce anything for the Government without suitable return. Some action must be taken to stimulate a proper interest in the breeding of riding horses, and their production must be placed on an equal paying basis with the draft horse or steer. This can only be accomplished by the Government placing suitable stallions for the use of American farmers in such parts of the country as they may be required, where production of horses can be carried on at a minimum expense, and by paying a reasonable price for the colts.

#### BILL TO GIVE ARMY 18,000 OFFICERS.

##### Senate Passes Personnel Bill.

The Senate on July 28 passed the bill, S. 2622, to provide necessary commissioned personnel for the Army until June 30, 1920, fixing the number at 18,000. The bill as passed reads:

That until June 30, 1920, the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to maintain such commissioned personnel in addition to officers of the permanent establishment as in his judgment may be necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Military Establishment, and to retain at their temporary grade such officers of the Regular Army as he may deem necessary: Provided, That additional officers so maintained shall be selected so far as practicable from officers who served during the emergency and are applicants for appointment in the permanent establishment: Provided further, That after Sept. 30, 1919, the total number of commissioned officers held in active service under this act shall at no time exceed 18,000.

##### Personnel Bill Reported in the House.

The House Committee on Military Affairs, on July 31, favorably reported H.R. 7878, to authorize a temporary increase of the commissioned personnel of the Army to not exceed 18,000 officers during the current fiscal year. The committee made several amendments to the bill as passed by the Senate, changing the wording in several places so as to clarify the meaning. Two more important changes, however, were embodied in amendments inserted in the House Committee. The first of these, suggested by Mr. La Guardia, provided that no less than 1,200 of the officers should be assigned to the Air Service, and that no less than eighty-five per cent. of such officers should be flying officers. The second, sponsored by Mr. Anthony, provided that wherever possible, retired officers should be used for duty with Reserve Officers' Training Corps at schools and colleges.

At a hearing on the bill on July 30, in response to questions, Secretary Baker said it would not be feasible to include a table of allotment either to branch of the Service or to rank, owing to the changing conditions existing in the Army at the present time. Several members of the committee insisted that there is no need for as many as 18,000 officers during the year. These Congressmen made every effort to cut down the figure passed by the Senate.

The situation with regard to Army officer personnel has not been affected by the action taken by the Senate in passing the bill. Secretary Baker has neither rescinded nor amended Circular 350, which directed the discharge of all emergency officers by Sept. 30. The rapid discharge of officers has proceeded unchecked pending final action by Congress. No allotment of enlisted personnel to staff corps has been provided for by the General Staff as yet. Although Mr. Baker gave the estimated commissioned personnel for each branch of the Service, exclusive of the line, in his letter requesting the consideration of the relief bill, no tables of organization along these lines for either commissioned or enlisted personnel have been prepared, according to a statement made by the Secretary of War on July 28. Views expressed by officers of the General Staff are that no such tables will be formulated until reorganization of the Army has taken place.

#### THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

##### FIRST (EXTRAORDINARY) SESSION.

The House will recess from Aug. 2 to Sept. 9, but committees will hold meetings during the recess, and among important matters upon which hearings are expected to be held is the question of Army organization.

##### General Staff Corps—Medals of Honor.

The Vice President laid before the Senate on July 23 a communication from the Secretary of War transmitting, in response to a resolution of July 14, copies of all reports, memoranda, etc., on file or of record in Washington, D.C., under the control of the War Department that relate to the interpretation and execution of the provisions of Section 5 and of Section 122 of the National Defense Act, approved June 3, 1916, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed. This refers to the composition and duties of the General Staff Corps and a report of an investigation ordered into the right of holders of the Medal of Honor to such awards.

##### Affidavits in Military Trials.

The Senate on July 28 passed S. 2236, relating to affidavits required by "An act to extend protection to the civil rights of members of the Military and Naval Establishments of the United States engaged in the present war." As passed the bill provides:

That where any judgment has been entered since March 8, 1918, in any action or proceeding commenced in any court where there was a failure to file in such action the affidavits required by Sec. 200 of Art. 2 of the act approved March 8, 1918, to extend protection to civil rights of members of the Military and Naval Establishments of the U.S. engaged in the present war, the plaintiff may file an affidavit stating that the defendant or defendants, in default in such judgments, are not at the time of such filing and were not at the time of the entry of such judgment in the naval or military service of the U.S., and upon filing of such affidavit the court may enter an order that such judgment shall stand and be effective as of date of entry thereof. Any person who shall make or use such an affidavit as aforesaid knowing it to be false shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by imprisonment not to exceed one year or by fine not to exceed \$1,000, or both, in the discretion of the court.

##### Bill to Improve Camp A. A. Humphreys.

Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., though compelled to go without the extensive development planned by the Corps



of Engineers, for which a \$3,000,000 appropriation was denied by Congress, may soon see the improving influences of an appropriation of \$432,976 favorably reported by the House Committee on Military Affairs on July 29. Changes in bungalow quarters, improved roads, sewers, lights, grading, etc., are estimated at \$372,116 of the total. The bill also authorizes the Secretary of War to use \$60,000 for the improvement of cantonments, \$50,000 of which he may use for the construction and installation of heating plants for the officers' temporary quarters at the post. The Secretary is given authority, in addition, to expend from sums already authorized such maintenance and repair funds as may be necessary for the maintenance and repair work at this camp, consequently the Corps of Engineers will benefit to the extent of more than \$500,000 for immediate improvement. When the hearings on Army reorganization are opened, it is expected that one of the first items considered will be the Engineer School of Research at Camp A. A. Humphreys, in which Mr. Baker has shown great interest because the enterprise is along the line of his general scheme of encouraging all educational features in the Army.

#### To Pay for Army Construction Work.

The Senate on July 29 passed S. J. Res. 78 (Mr. Wadsworth) to allow the payment of bills lawfully incurred for construction work actually performed or construction material actually purchased prior to approval of the Army Appropriation Act of July 11, 1919. This joint resolution was asked for by Secretary Baker to supplement the provision included in the Army bill which provided that no part of the appropriation or the unexpended balance of former appropriations should be expended for purchase of real estate, etc. The Secretary pointed out that serious embarrassment to the War Department had resulted from that proviso, and that relief was needed. Following the action by the Senate the House Committee on Military Affairs, on July 30, reported a similar resolution, but with one change which would materially affect the authorization. The House committee inserted after the word "purchased" in the last line of the bill the words "and delivered." After the measure was amended in that form it was favorably reported to the House.

#### Appointment of Generals and Admirals.

The appointment of Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding general of the A.E.F., and Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, as Generals "of the Armies of the United States," will be authorized if the two bills (H.R. 7594 and 7595), printed on page 1646, our issue of July 26, and favorably reported by the House Committee on Military Affairs on July 30, are passed by Congress. The measures as reported follow the usual custom and make no mention of the names of the two officers, but the designation of these particular officers is accomplished by describing them respectively as, in one bill, "a general officer of the Army who, on foreign soil and during the recent war, has been especially distinguished in the higher command of military forces of the United States," and in the other, as "a general officer of the Army who, within the United States and during the recent war, has rendered especially distinguished service." The bill, H.R. 7594, which would authorize the appointment of General Pershing, seeks to give him the precedence by specifying that "any provision of existing law that would enable any other officer of the Army to take rank and precedence over said officer is hereby repealed." The bill (H.R. 7551) reported by the House Naval Committee authorizing the appointment of Admiral William S. Benson and Rear Admiral William S. Sims, as permanent admirals in the Navy had not been considered by the House through July 30, the matter apparently waiting to be acted upon concurrently with the bills creating the office of General in the Army by the Military Committee. No bills have been introduced in the Senate to authorize any of these permanent promotions.

#### Department of Aeronautics Bills.

Senator New introduced a bill on July 31 which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs providing for the creation of a Department of Aeronautics, under the control of a Director of Aeronautics. The bill, according to its title, "creates a Department of Aeronautics, defines the powers and duties of the director thereof, provides for the organization, disposition and administration of a U.S. Air Force, and provides for the development of civil and commercial aviation." The Director of the Department of Aeronautics, an executive department, would not, under the bill, be of cabinet rank, as the salary provided is \$10,000 per annum as compared with the \$12,000 of cabinet officers. In other respects, however, the department would be comparable in a general way with the War and Navy Departments. One section of the bill provides that "the President is hereby authorized to transfer to the Department of Aeronautics at any time such part as to him may seem best of any corps, offices, bureaus, divisions or other branches of the Government as may be employed in work pertaining to aeronautics." Provision is also made for the transfer of enlisted and commissioned personnel of governmental departments to such new department, with the consent of officers and men concerned. Commissioned and enlisted personnel of the U.S. Air Force would be similar to that of the Army, with the creation of an additional non-commissioned rank of master aviation mechanic, to correspond with the master signal electrician of the Signal Corps. Tables of commissioned personnel provide for the following allotment of officers to various ranks: Colonel, 3 per cent; lieutenant colonel, 3; major, 9; captain, 15; first lieutenant, 30; second lieutenant, 40 per cent.

In the House on July 28 Mr. Curry, of California introduced H.R. 7925, to establish the Department of Aeronautics, with a Secretary of Aeronautics, under whom would be combined and controlled the following offices, bureaus, divisions, and branches of the public service, now and heretofore under jurisdiction of the War, Navy and Post Office Departments, and all that pertains to the same, known as the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, Division of Military Aeronautics, Bureau of Aircraft Production, Air Service of the Army, Motor Transport Corps, Naval Flying Corps, Marine Corps Flying Corps, and Aerial Mail Service, and any and all other branches of the public service which has been heretofore charged with matters pertaining to aviation.

#### BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

##### Other bills appear on page 1684.

S. 2535, Mr. Chamberlain.—To restore to the colors and granting amnesty to soldiers, sailors and marines who may have been prosecuted, convicted and sentenced by a general summary, or any court-martial.

S. 2593, Mr. Sherman.—To regulate the navigation of the air.

#### For Regular Non-Coms. Who Held Commissions.

S. 2596, Mr. Gronna.—That any enlisted man of the Regular Army who at the time of being commissioned was a non-commissioned officer of the Army above the grade of sergeant, and had five years' service or more as an enlisted man, who held a commission for six months or longer as a temporary officer in the United States Army during the present emergency, and who attained the grade of captain, major or lieutenant colonel, and whose commission has not been terminated, due to inefficiency or misconduct, who has or may hereafter be discharged from his temporary commission, shall be given warrant as chief warrant officer with base pay of \$125 per month and allowances, as is now allowed to regimental sergeant-major. In similar case where the grade attained was second lieutenant or first lieutenant he shall be given warrant as warrant officer with base pay of \$100 per month and allowances, as is now allowed to regimental sergeant-major. Chief warrant officers and warrant officers shall receive longevity pay, and increase of pay for service beyond continental limits of U.S., as is now allowed by law to commissioned officers of the Army; shall be entitled to retirement, as provided for by law for enlisted men of Army. Vacancies occurring in grade of chief warrant officer after all original appointments have been made shall be filled through appointments from grade of warrant officers under regulations as may be prescribed. Vacancies in grade of warrant officer after all original appointments have been made shall be filled by Secretary of War through appointment from enlisted men of Regular Army who at time of being commissioned held any one of the several enlisted grades not above sergeant, and who had five years' service as enlisted man, and who held commission six months or longer as temporary officer in U.S. Army during present emergency and whose commission has not been terminated due to inefficiency or misconduct.

S. 2605, Mr. Capper.—That all master electricians, C.A.C., who attained such rank before termination of their first enlistment period, and held such rank continuously for over-thirteen years in Regular Army, and who were discharged for purpose of accepting appointment to temporary commission in same arm of service as one in which had been serving, and who have been recommended by C.O. for appointment to permanent commission in Regular Army will be transferred in grade held as a temporary officer on June 30, 1919, to Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Army. The President is hereby authorized to appoint and commission them in grades hereinbefore indicated. No appointment above grade of captain is to be made under this act. The strength of Coast Artillery Corps is hereby increased by number of officers appointed in each of various grades under provisions of this act.

S. 2623, Mr. Wadsworth.—That from and after termination of emergency mentioned in Commutation Act of April 16, 1918, the provisions of said act shall be applicable to every commissioned officer of Army of U.S. assigned to duty at a place where suitable public quarters are not available for himself and dependents, and who is not entitled to commutation of quarters under any other provision of existing law.

S. 2624, Mr. Wadsworth.—To provide travel allowances for certain retired enlisted men and Regular Army reservists.

S. 2625, Mr. Wadsworth.—Relating to the disposition of obsolete ordnance, and so forth, and authorizing the Secretary of War to give to or exchange with foreign governments ordnance, and so forth, whether of new design or obsolete.

S. 2637, Mr. Wadsworth.—To amend last proviso of Sec. 24, National Defense Act, to read: "That hereafter any retired officer, who has been or shall be employed on active duty, either under his commission as a retired officer or under a volunteer or other temporary commission, shall receive the rank, pay and allowances of the grade, not above that of colonel, that he would have attained in due course of promotion if he had remained on the active list for the period beyond the date of his retirement equal to the total amount of time during which he has been employed on active duty since his retirement. Active duty, within the meaning of this proviso, shall include service rendered by a retired officer in the service of the Philippine Government under the direction of the War Department; and, in computing longevity pay hereunder, length of service before retirement and time employed on active duty since retirement shall be included."

H.J. Res. 157, Mr. Wood of Indiana.—To grant amnesty to Charles A. McNally, restoring him to his pay and position as private of Engineers, U.S.A. He was convicted of painting the German colors upon the statue erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy at Andersonville, Ga., to Henry Wirz, commander of prison located at Andersonville during Civil War.

H.J. Res. 161, Mr. Kahn.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to expend certain sums appropriated for the support of the Army for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1919, and June 30, 1920, at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.

H.R. 7750, Mr. Knutson.—To amend Sec. 110, National Defense Act, providing pay for National Guard enlisted men. First ten lines of said section to read: "Each enlisted man on active list belonging to an organization of National Guard participating in apportionment of annual appropriation for support of, shall receive compensation for his services, except during periods of service for which he may become lawfully entitled to the same pay as an enlisted man of corresponding grade in the Regular Army, at a rate equal to twenty-five per cent. of initial pay now or hereafter provided by law for enlisted men of corresponding grades of the Regular Army."

The provisions of this act shall be retroactive and shall entitle all National Guard enlisted men, subsequent to June 1, 1917, to twenty-five per cent. of pay for enlisted men of Army of U.S. in active service, provided under Sec. 10 of act of May 18, 1917, or to twenty-five per cent. of pay which may hereafter, by any future act, be provided for enlisted men of Army of U.S. in active service.

H.R. 7752, Mr. Kahn.—That, after the termination of the emergency incident to the war with Germany and Austria-Hungary, in the construction of law relating to detached service of the officers of the Regular Army, all service performed by such officers during the said emergency shall be regarded as service with troops or organizations thereof.

H.R. 7801, Mr. Crisp.—Same as S. 2596.

H.R. 7814, Mr. Keams.—That in addition to officers now authorized by law for Army of U.S., there shall be retained Lieut. Col. Smith W. Brookhart, Major Ammon B. Critchfield, Capt. William F. Wadsworth, Arthur D. Rothrock, James H. Keough, William R. Puckett, James L. D. Rodgers, Edward C. Crossman, James M. H. Wallace, Charles B. Chisholm, 1st Lieut. John A. Dietz, William H. Duchenwald, Perry S. Schofield, officers now in the Service and on duty as instructors in the Infantry School of Arms, as instructors and such other duties as the commanding officer may direct. That these officers shall have same rank, pay and allowance as they now have.

H.R. 7817, Mr. Lufkin.—For the appointment of Lieut. Thomas White to the permanent Dental Corps of the Navy.

H.R. 7852, Mr. Gould.—For the appointment of Lieut. Gordon H. Claude to the permanent Dental Corps of the Navy.

H.R. 7861, Mr. Mott.—To restore Col. Robert H. Peck, of the Regular Army, to the place in the lineal list he would have occupied had he not been separated from the service.

H.R. 7878, Mr. Kahn.—To provide necessary commissioned personnel (maximum Sept. 30, 1919, 18,000) for the Army until June 30, 1920. Same as S. 2622, passed by the Senate. See page 1675.

H.R. 7887, Mr. Weaver.—To pay to all persons serving in the military and naval forces additional pay of \$30 for each month of service.

H.R. 7917, Mr. Kahn.—To commission retired pay clerks as second lieutenants in the Q.M.C., U.S.A., with rank, pay and allowances of second lieutenant. Nothing contained herein shall operate to reduce pay or allowance now authorized.

H.R. 7924, Mr. Johnson of South Dakota.—To provide for officers of the U.S. Army baggage allowance upon honorable discharge, except through resignation, to actual mileage home or residence; travel pay at four cents per mile to same; refund not to exceed \$500 on account of purchased dress uniforms, full-dress uniforms, mess jacket, special evening dress uniform, which uniforms have been abolished.

H. 7927, Mr. Sherwood.—Same as S. 2535.

H.R. 7929, Mr. Osborne.—To authorize the Secretaries of War and of the Navy to sell to honorably discharged officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps certain clothing and subsistence supplies at the prices at

which such supplies are sold to officers and enlisted men in active service.

H.R. 8005, Mr. Mapes.—To reimburse Lieut. Col. E. D. Kromers, M.C., U.S.A., for rent of quarters at Honolulu.

#### UNIVERSAL SERVICE BILL INTRODUCED.

##### Identical Bills in Senate and House.

Identical bills for universal military service for all American youths between the ages of eighteen and twenty years were introduced in the Senate and House on July 31 by Senator Chamberlain and Representative Kahn. The bill, to be known as the "National Service Act," would "provide for universal military, naval and vocational training and for the mobilization of the manhood of the nation in a national emergency. "It is framed to permit the President to call out in time of emergency the Army, Navy and Marine Reserves proposed to be created by the measure, and also provides that "all other male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, inclusive, shall be subject to call for immediate military and naval service as may be provided for by regulations." Following the preliminary sections, Section 4 provides:

##### Military Training for All Male Citizens.

All male citizens of the United States (except residents of Alaska and insular possessions) and all male persons who reside therein and who have declared their intention of becoming citizens other than the persons excluded in this act, shall, upon attaining the age of eighteen years, or within two years thereafter, be subject to military or naval service for training purposes, and shall be inducted into the Army or Navy of the United States for this purpose and serve therein for a training period of six months and for such further time as may be reasonably necessary for enrollment, mobilization and demobilization. They shall have the privilege of electing, in such manner and at such time as may be prescribed by regulations, whether such service shall begin when they attain the age of eighteen years or whether it shall be deferred for not more than two years, and of expressing whether they desire to serve in the Army and Navy and, so far as practicable, they shall serve in accordance with such expressed desire. An alien male resident who shall claim and secure exception from military service for training purposes or otherwise on grounds of alienage, shall not be admitted to citizenship thereafter, but shall be forever barred therefrom.

The young soldiers receive \$5 per month and clothing, food, medical attention and shelter.

##### Classes Exempted and Excepted.

Classes of persons exempted from liability to service include: Persons exempted or excepted from military or naval service by treaty. Citizens or subjects of any country with which the United States is at war or of any ally of such country. Persons in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders exception advisable, as may be prescribed by regulation. Persons who are in the military or naval service or who have served therein for a period of six months, including, however, only such kinds of prior service as may be prescribed by regulation. Persons mentally, morally or physically incapable of profiting by such training.

If voluntary enlistments are insufficient to maintain the Regular Services at the numbers required by law, as many men as may be necessary may be selected from among the men completing their training period to serve for an additional period of one year. Those so selected shall be apportioned among the states by quotas.

##### Army, Navy and Marine Reserves.

Section 11 of the bill creates the Army Reserve, providing for both officers and enlisted men. Section 17 provides for the creation of the Naval Reserve in the same manner. Section 21, having to do with the appointment of officers in the Reserve, provides that "Reserve officers of the Army or Marine Corps with rank not above the rank of colonel, and officers of the Navy with rank not above that of captain, shall be appointed by the President alone, and Reserve officers above said grades shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

The Army, Navy and Marine Corps Reserves would include men who at any time between declaration of war and armistice elect to become members of the plan. They would be subject to duty for five years, but not after they are thirty years old. Other members of the Reserve are men not excepted who may hereafter serve in the Army for training. They remain in the Reserve for ten years following the training period.

The following classes are excepted from service as enlisted men in the Reserve of the Army: Officers holding Regular or Reserve commissions in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, and enlisted men; members of the Reserve of the Navy and officers and enlisted men of the Naval Militia. Men of any state to the number of 250 for each Senator and member of the House from each state, who are in active service as officers or enlisted men in the National Guard. Men who have served as officers or enlisted men in the National Guard for not less than three years, of which the first two shall have been in active service. Men in a status with respect to dependency which makes their exception desirable. Men the nature of whose occupations or residence makes their exemption desirable. Federal, state, county and municipal officers and employees.

##### Peace Strength of Army 225,000.

Under the bill maximum peace strength of the Regular Army two years after the ratification of the Peace Treaty is fixed at the figure set in the National Defense Act, or about 225,000. It is intended that a somewhat larger maximum shall be prescribed for the coming two years. Temporary provision for an Army to remain in existence during a period of two years is provided for in Section 41, as follows:

In order to provide a military force to meet the nation's requirements pending the organization of the Army Reserve provided for hereby, the President is hereby authorized to maintain for a period of not exceeding two years after the ratification and proclamation of a treaty of peace terminating the present war, an Army of not to exceed . . . enlisted men to be raised by voluntary enlistment and to be organized as the President may direct. The President is further authorized to retain in active service with their present or any other rank for the same period, with their own consent, not to exceed . . . Reserve or temporary officers, and, in the event that a sufficient number of officers cannot be obtained in this manner, to appoint for the same period or such part thereof as may be necessary such additional temporary officers as may be required in the manner prescribed by the Act of Congress approved May 18, 1917.

Section 42 makes provision for the permanent peace Army as follows:

The maximum peace strength of the Regular Army of the U.S. after the expiration of the period of two years provided for by the next preceding section is hereby fixed at the minimum authorized by the National Defense Act, approved June 3, 1916. The President is hereby authorized to change the organization of the Regular Army as now prescribed by law, to transfer all



cers and enlisted men from any arm, department or corps to any other arm, department or corps as the interests of the Service may require, and to increase or decrease the number of officers or enlisted men in any grade, arm, department or corps, provided that the total cost for pay and allowances shall not be greater than that of the maximum peace strength of the Regular Army as authorized by said Act of June 3, 1916.

#### Reserves and Militia Called In Emergency.

Legislation to make men liable for service in a period of emergency is as follows:

Whenever the President shall declare that a national emergency exists: (a) Members of the Reserve of the Army and Navy and all Reserve officers of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps shall be subject to call for immediate military or naval service during the period of the emergency under such regulations as may be prescribed. (b) All other male citizens of the United States (except officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, Navy Marine Corps and officers and enlisted men of the National Guard, active militia and naval militia recognized by the War or Navy Department), between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, both inclusive, and all other male persons between such ages residing in the United States, including Alaska and the insular possessions, who have within seven years prior to call declared their intention to become citizens, shall be subject to call for immediate military or naval service as may be prescribed by regulations.

The President is empowered to call out the National Guard, active Militia, and Naval Militia of the states only to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections or repel invasions, but they shall not be required to serve outside of the United States for more than three months in any one year.

#### "Military Administrators" Suggested.

Authorization is given to the President to require a registration of all classes of male citizens, but, except in a national emergency, no person shall be required to register more than once in a calendar year. Machinery is provided in the bill to determine exemptions. There are suggested also in the bill a national military administrator and one or more military administrators for each state or territory, the former to receive a salary of \$7,500 and each of the latter \$6,000, except in the case of the appointment of Regular or Reserve Army or Navy officers, who shall receive the pay of their ranks. Failure to register shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$10,000, and failure to appear for physical examination by a fine of not exceeding \$1,000.

Members of the Reserve during the first five years of service shall be subject to active military service for additional training for not more than three weeks in any one year and not more than nine weeks in all. War veterans are not subject to this additional training, except with their consent.

The bill provides that the United States shall be divided into four Army areas and not fewer than twelve corps areas, each corps area to contain at least one training division and one or more Reserve divisions. The Reserve shall be organized into not fewer than four armies, one for each Army area, and into not fewer than twelve corps, one for each corps area, and into such Reserve units of Coast Artillery as may be prescribed by regulation. Each corps shall be organized into at least one training division and one or more Reserve divisions. Each member of the Reserve shall be assigned and serve in an organization of the Reserve established for the locality in which he lives.

In organizing the Reserve the names, numbers and other designations of the organizations that served in the World War shall be preserved as far as practicable. Under regulations to be prescribed, any man who served in the Army during the war either as an officer or enlisted man, and any man who has completed the training period or is qualified for a technical branch, may be commissioned a Reserve officer. Such commissions may be provisional or for a specified period of time, not exceeding five years. Provisions for service in the Reserve of the Navy are similar to those of the Army.

During the performance of any active service members of the Army and Navy Reserves shall receive the pay and allowances of their corresponding grades in the Regular establishments. Reserve officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps shall be subject to call for active service for training for a period of not exceeding three weeks in any one year, and with their consent may be called into active service at any time and for any period for further training or to act as instructors or perform other duties.

#### RETURNING MARINES.

Major Gen. John A. Le Jeune, U.S.M.C., commanding the 2d Division, and Brig. Gen. Wendell C. Neville, U.S.M.C., commanding the 4th Infantry Brigade, A.E.F., are aboard the troop transport George Washington, which sailed from Brest July 25 and is due at New York Aug. 5. The units on the ship include 2d Division and 3d Inf. and 4th Inf. (Marines) brigade headquarters, the 5th Regiment of Marines, 322d Field Batin., Signal Corps and several casual companies. The 2d Battalion and supply company of the 6th Regiment of Marines is also on board. The 11th Regiment of Marines, the 5th Brigade headquarters staff and 5th Brigade M.G. Battalion left Brest on the Wilhelmina for New York July 30. Marine guard companies that were on duty in France with the 2d Division have been absorbed in the 11th Regiment. The troop transport Orizaba, which also sailed from Brest for New York on July 30, is bringing the remaining units of the 5th Brigade and part of the 11th Regiment.

#### BRIGADIER GENERAL LAUCHHEIMER STRICKEN.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Lauchheimer, adjutant and inspector, U.S.M.C., who reported for duty July 24 at Marine Corps headquarters following a sudden illness, suffered a stroke of apoplexy at his home in the Farragut apartments, Washington, D.C., July 27, and was taken to the Naval Hospital, where his condition is reported extremely grave. His illness was attributed to uremic poisoning and he was apparently fully recovered when a return to duty precipitated a relapse. Only recently he returned from a long tour of inspection of all Marine Corps stations in the country. General Lauchheimer is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy and was promoted from colonel to brigadier in 1916, the new rank carrying with it the post of adjutant and inspector of the corps.

#### COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

JULY 31—Capt. John Boedeker to duty in connection with the Ycoona and preparatory orders to command that vessel.

Capt. of Engrs. George Cairnes to duty in connection with the Ycoona.

Capt. D. F. A. De Otto to headquarters.

The resignations of Cadet A. O. Hovan and Cadet Engr. H. K. Baker have been accepted.

#### COAST GUARD NOTES.

Recruiting of men for the Coast Guard service is reported as practically inactive. The shortage of enlisted men in the service has required the consolidation of

crews of several cutters in order to supply the cutter Gresham with nearly a full complement.

## THE NAVY.

### MARINE CORPS CONFIRMATIONS.

The Marine Corps nominations of July 22, appearing on page 1644, our issue of July 26, were confirmed by the Senate on July 29.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### Orders Issued to Officers July 22, 1919.

Comdr.: N. W. Post to U.S.S. New Jersey as exec. off., orders assigning to Nebraska revoked; H. F. Glover to command U.S.S. Mugford; B. B. Wygant to Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. Comdr.: C. Olsen to Hqrs., London; J. V. Barneson to Lake Lemond; K. J. Powers assumed command of Lake Elsinore; F. S. Hayes, R.A.D.; S. W. Hickey to duty Gulfport; J. B. Barneson assumed command Lake Lemond; K. J. Powers to Lake Elsinore; S. B. MacFarlane to U.S.S. Virginia as gunnery officer; S. R. Woodruff to U.S.S. Rhode Island as gunnery officer; S. R. Canine to Naval Academy; J. M. Blackwell to Naval Academy; W. Trammel to command U.S.S. Meredith; F. G. Reinicke to command U.S.S. Taylor.

Lieut.: C. S. Gladden to command U.S.S. H-5; L. L. Steadman to command U.S.S. H-4; G. W. Summers to command U.S.S. H-7; F. J. Cunniff to command U.S.S. R-12 and in command when commd.; H. Campbell to Bu. Ordnance, Navy Dept.; R. A. Patterson to duty Brozos; D. E. Simpson to Lake Lasang.

Lieut.: T. Soltz to Nav. Experimental Station, New London; K. K. Weaver to Nav. Sta. Station, Newport, R.I.; H. Mack to assist in aid for supply naval operating base, Hampton Roads, Va.; A. E. Johnson to Jupiter; G. H. Bevin to Hqrs., London; C. Baldick addl. duty Philadelphia; J. D. Morrison to duty Lake Bridge.

Lieut. (M.C.) T. L. Morrow to Nav. Hosp., Norfolk.

Lieut. (S.O.) O. S. Powell to U.S.S. Prairie as div. supply officer.

Lieut. (j.g.): G. C. Dyer to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-2 and on board when commd.; E. W. Taylor to command U.S.S. F-3; P. S. Hogarth to command Scout Patrol No. 681; L. L. Keng to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Fuller and as engineer officer when commd.; G. H. Cameron to duty Lake Daraga; C. E. Collins to command S.C. 224; P. J. Higgins to U.S.S. via Bohemian; G. Maronde to Base 18; T. Kennedy to Siam Duffey; R. O. Donnelly to Rappahannock; C. A. Trask to duty Brazos.

Ensigns E. A. Letskuna, D. F. Hiscoc and L. W. Brandenstein to duty Oklahoma.

Ensigns G. G. Duncan, J. W. Judson and J. F. Wolfer to duty Arizona.

Ensigns: W. Crowley to Lake Harris; M. W. Inboden to Lake Strogos; C. D. Smith to Des Moines; M. B. S. Murmansk to duty Yankton; R. Noonan to Thomas Graham; F. M. Hardendorf to duty Nevada; J. R. Briggs to duty Pennsylvania; J. F. Allio to duty Agamemnon.

Ensigns H. L. Cobb, F. A. Davis and J. M. Jones to Kirkwall.

Ensigns: H. P. Denison to S.C. 351; R. B. W. Hall to S.C. 99; G. F. Gibson to S.C. 226; J. W. Hedenberg to S.C. 26; S. C. Sweney to Base 18; T. C. Bissell to Admiral Halseid for assignment; M. Barton to Hqrs., London; R. H. Post to U.S.S. via Bohemian.

Ensigns: R. W. Nicholson to S.C. 100; W. T. Wolben to S.C. 108; R. H. Leonard to Lake Lemond; W. J. Brown to Jupiter; B. J. Murphy to duty Croix D'Eins; H. C. Road to duty N.A.S. Hampton Roads; W. J. Byrnes to duty Long Beach; R. H. Leek to Dutch Ship Mission; F. Moran to Lake Mary.

Ensign (P.C.) E. R. Liggett to N.P. Office, palato.

Ensign (S.O.) S. H. Sterling to West Bridge.

Guns.: J. W. Breen to Eastern Rec. Dist., New York, conn. with recruiting aviation; J. L. Mcweeney to communication officer Naval Radio Station, Yerba Buena Island; F. B. Finney to navy yard, Charleston, S.C., conn. with radio material activities.

Machs.: A. G. Loeffel to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk; A. Cardella to duty B.S. at New York.

##### Orders Issued to Officers July 24, 1919.

Capt. T. R. Kurts to assist chief of staff Comdr.-in-Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. Comdr.: L. P. Bischoff to U.S.S. Huntington as engr. off.; R. S. Venable to U.S.S. Aylwin as exec. off.; S. B. Robinson to U.S.S. Frederick as engr. off.; R. W. Clark to U.S.S. Florida as gunnery off.; R. J. Weeks to U.S.S. Seattle as gunnery off.; J. A. Morgan, jr. to U.S.S. Seattle as engr. off.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) J. O. Downey to Nav. Rec. Sta., New York, for duty and addl. duty in attendance upon officers of Navy and Marine Corps.

Lieut.: H. Lingo to U.S.S. Lansdale as exec. off.; F. D. Powers to U.S.S. Warrington; D. F. Washburn to conn. f.o. U.S.S. R-25 and in command when commd.; T. L. Nash to U.S.S. Utah as asst. fire control off.; R. J. Miller to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.; S. J. Wynne to command U.S.S. Jenkins; P. W. Yaman to U.S.S. Arizona as asst. fire control off.; J. Smith to U.S.S. Mugford; Davis to U.S.S. Pueblo; B. J. Strawbridge to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Meade and as engr. off. when commd.; O. W. Classen to 8th Sub. Div. No. 5 Hampton Roads, Va.; W. J. A. Vanden Heuvel to duty temp. at Bu. Nav.; I. H. Bradshaw to Mount Vernon.

Lieut. (M.C.): F. J. Carroll to Nav. Hosp., Newport R.I.; F. L. Hughes to Solace; W. C. Haucher to duty R.S. at New York; A. T. Weston to duty Graf Waldersee.

Lieut. (j.g.): J. Oram to Cape May N.J.; H. H. Thornburn to duty N.A.S. Morehead City, N.C.; R. E. Losey to duty Prinz Frederic Wilhelm M. H. Esterly orders July 9 1919 canceled; T. O. Kirby to U.S.S. Mount Vernon.

Ensigns: R. H. Foster to U.S.S. Connecticut; O. K. Ketchum to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Crowninshield and on board when commd.; J. H. Conroy to U.S.S. Pueblo; O. B. Carlton to Sub-Chaser No. 42; H. L. Clark to U.S.S. O-1; J. H. Joyce to U.S.S. O-7; A. Keller to U.S.S. R-5; G. H. Hale det. Lake View R.A.D.; W. T. Miller to Rockaway L.I.

Ensign (S.O.) N. A. Parker to 6th N.D.

Machs.: A. Horral to U.S.S. Baltimore; T. P. Hayden to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Meade rev. continue duty Trippe.

Pay Clerk F. M. Geraghty to duty 8d N.D.

Pharm. H. J. Ransom to Nav. Sta. Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

##### Orders Issued to Officers July 25, 1919.

Comdr.: R. C. Parker to U.S. Naval Academy; G. W. Kenyon to command U.S.S. Badger.

Lieut. Comdr.: A. B. Sanborn to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Litchfield and as exec. off. when commd.; O. E. Heard to U.S.S. North Carolina as engr. off.; J. W. Reeves, jr., to aid on staff and flag lieut. Comdr. U.S. Naval F.S. Eastern Mediterranean; E. W. Hanson to U.S.S. Northern as gunnery off.; H. O. Fraser to U.S.S. Montana as engr. off.; G. W. Barker to Naval Academy; A. Y. Lamphear to command U.S.S. Lamb canceled, remain Staff Base No. 7; E. B. Nixon to U.S.S. Badger; W. B. Phillips to U.S.S. Laub.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) M. E. Higgins to Constantinople.

Lieut.: A. J. Moore to command U.S.S. L-11; J. K. Davis to U.S.S. Huntington; J. L. Woodruff to U.S.S. Chaser; M. Case to asst. naval instr. ordnance in New Jersey Dist. at works of Crucible Steel Co., Harrison, N.J.; A. Rettig to command U.S.S. Mansfield (S.P. 691); L. C. Higgins to U.S.S. North Carolina; A. L. Broughton to U.S.S. Seattle; E. Clifford to Nav. Tra. Sta., Newport, R.I.; J. J. Lucas to U.S.S. Michigan.

Lieut.: G. D. Howell, U.S.S. Des Moines, resigned; D. P. Patterson to command U.S.S. Parker; R. O. Glover to U.S.S. Talbot; R. H. Bennett to asst. disbursing and accounting officer of ordnance plant, Dayton, Ohio; G. A. Alden to U.S.S. Prometheus; W. B. Haviland to duty Hampton Roads; D. N. McCulloch, R.A.D.; T. A. W. Shock honorable discharge; F. H. Mason rev. orders July 22; N. L. Stevens rev. orders July 14.

Lieut. (M.C.): E. C. Andressen to Nav. Tra. Sta., Great Lakes; D. W. Sooy to Chicago and report rec. instr. for duty; A. U. Aveland to duty Otsego; O. J. Bucher to Marine Rec. Sta., Cleveland, Ohio; F. Ceres to staff rep. Paris; J. B. Nair to U.S.S. Olympia; T. T. Gately to U.S.S. Vulcan; J. B. Houghton to 15th Reg. Marines, Santo Domingo; J. P. Hooker continue duty Nav. Hosp., Norfolk.

Lieut. (P.C.) G. F. Aldrich to Eagle Det., Archangel.

Lieut. (S.O.) W. J. Smith to Nav. Tra. Sta., Great Lakes, as asst. to commissary officer.

Lieut. (j.g.): L. C. Stevens to U.S.S. Nebraska; W. S. Quisenberry to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-33 and on board when commd.; W. E. McCandless to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-32 and on board when commd.; E. T. Coon to U.S.S. Rhode Island; B. Rhodes to duty Hampton Roads; H. Sadenwater to duty Bu. Steam Engr.; J. H. Alvis to U.S.S. Talbot; D. Greenwell assigned Hqrs., London.

Lieut. (j.g.) (M.C.): H. E. Murphy to duty Pocahontas; R. A. Nolan, Kirkwall, assigned Mine Sweeping Div. No. 3.

Lieut. (j.g.) (S.O.) H. O. Wall to Nav. Rec. Sta., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ensigns: R. G. Berger to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Southard and as watch officer when commd.; P. A. Thompson to command Sub-Chaser No. 228; A. D. White to command Sub-Chaser No. 276; C. C. Ratner to U.S.S. Brant; C. F. Webster to U.S.S. Beaver, Pearl Harbor, H.T.

Ensigns P. R. Pratt, A. Laverens, J. H. Heits-Menken, F. E. Gillispie, J. M. Grier, V. C. Finch and E. J. Butcher to duty Hampton Roads.

Ensigns: C. C. Hunnewell continue treatment Nav. Hosp., New York; E. I. Taylor, R.A.D.; G. R. Singleton to duty Nanshan; G. C. Cannon to duty under rec. instr. New Orleans; H. T. Glover assume command trawler John Fitzgerald.

Ensigns (S.O.): N. D. Wittich to U.S.S. Freedom as supply off.; O. E. Matheny to U.S.S. Gulfport as supply off.

Ensigns: C. A. McGaha to U.S.S. North Carolina; A. Copess to U.S.S. Montana.

Guns.: W. P. Monts to U.S.S. Hunting; J. W. McManus to U.S.S. Virginia; C. S. Range to duty in office of Dir. of Naval Communications, Navy Dept.

A.P. Clerks: G. M. Eichel to U.S.S. Edellyn with supply off.; W. G. Alcorn to U.S.S. Vestal; C. Jackson to duty with disbursing off. Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; R. J. Harrell to Croix D'Eins; J. A. L. Mason to U.S.S. Bridgeport.

Mach. W. Roberts to U.S.S. DeKalb.

Pharm. P. Detmer to U.S.S. Alert.

##### Orders Issued to Officers July 26, 1919.

Capt. H. H. Royal to Hqrs., London.

Comdr. D. Le Breton to addl. duty as Fa. Comdr. Rep. at Hamburg.

Lieut. Comdr.: D. E. Barbet to N.P.O., Cardiff; H. R. Gleason to Bu. Ordnance, Navy Dept.

Lieut.: E. J. Friel to navy yard, Philadelphia; G. F. Forster to Staff Base No. 7 for further orders.

Comdr. (Med. C.): R. W. Plummer to command U.S.S. Solace; J. J. Snyder to med. aid comdt. 4th N.D.

Lieut. Comdr. (Con. Corps) E. N. Pace, jr., to navy yard, Philadelphia, in Naval Aircraft Factory.

Lieut. Comdr. (Med. C.) F. T. Watrous to N.P.O., Cardiff.

Lieut. (Med. C.): C. W. Barriar to Nav. Hosp., Wards Island, N.Y.; A. H. Champion to asst. sanitary engineer, Republic of Haiti.

Lieut. H. M. Horne to duty in office superintending constr. Bethlehem Shipbldg. Corp., Quincy, Mass.

Lieut. (Med. C.): I. D. Tiedermann to N.P.O., Cardiff; E. P. Bugbee to Base Hosp. No. 5.

Lieut. (j.g.): R. L. Hicks and W. N. Updegraff to Staff Base No. 7 for further orders; R. D. Thiery to U.S.S. Schley; A. G. Lewis to command U.S.S. H-2; W. Hinton to Nav. Air Sta., Rockaway Beach.

Ensigns: H. Corman and S. S. Isquith to U.S.S. Seattle; W. B. Dolan to N.P.O., Cardiff; C. O. Hamilton and C. O. Hartman to U.S.S. Seattle; E. V. Rosenthal to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Hogan and on board when commd.

Guns.: J. E. Malmberg, E. R. Murphy and H. Schmitt to navy yard, Philadelphia; M. Costello to U.S.S. Ohio radio duty.

Mach. H. H. Brozman to navy yard, Washington, D.C., conn. with estab. of new optical shop.

Chief Pharm. H. B. Chatfield to Marine Exped. F.S., Haiti.

Pharm. D. R. Haguwood to duty Asiatic Station.

##### Orders Issued to Officers July 28, 1919.

Capt. F. L. Chadwick to command R.S. Barracks, Hampton Roads.

Capt. Eng. P. B. Eaton to further assignment by Commodore Comdt. U.S.C.G.

Comdr. J. A. Byers to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Hogan and as exec. off. when commissioned.

(Continued on page 1680.)

### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 25—Majors S. W. Brewster and D. M. Gardner, jr., to resume status as retired officers.

First Lieut. C. H. Lovett honorably discharged.

Second Lieut. B. B. Freeland and C. J. Turner to inactive duty.

JULY 26—Col. A. S. Williams temp. appt. as col. revoked.

Col. H. K. White to inactive duty.

Col. A. S. Williams and Lieut. Col. J. K. Tracy to Washington, D.C.

Major S. W. Brewster to revert to rank of captain on retired list.

Major H. C. Cooper to M.B., Portsmouth, N.H.

Major J. A. Gray to U.S.S. Delaware.

Capt. J. E. Hunter, jr., and W. S. Fant, jr., to Mar. Per. Off., New York.

Capt. G. W. Spotts to M.B., Washington, D.C.

Capt. R. B. Presley to M.B., Paris Island, S.C.

Capt. J. S. Hart to await action of Marine Retiring Board.

First Lieut.: W. H. Prather to Mar. Per. Off., New York; J. A. Yeager from Haiti to U.S.

First Lieut. H. Mayes, H. S. Davis, C. G. McMeen, J. C. Leech, D. R. South, 2d Lieut. W. S. Cole, J. D. Mason, J. W. B. Kennard and C. E. Windram to Mar. Per. Off., New York.

Second Lieut. J. P. West to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Second Lieut. C. R. Bates and J. W. B. Kennard honorably discharged.

Second Lieut. C. W. Darden to await action of Marine Retiring Board.

Second Lieut. J. H. Weaver to 1st Brig., Haiti.

Second Lieut. J. Makobin to M.B., Paris Island, S.C.

Pay Clerk G. B. Smith to M.B., Philadelphia, Pa.

JULY 28—Major B. M. Coffenberg to Rectg. Off., Baltimore.

Major S. F. Howard to Rectg. Off., Richmond, Va.

Major D. F. Smith to Rectg. Off., Seattle, Wash.

Major J. C. Fegan to Rectg. Off., Los Angeles, Calif.

Major H. C. Pierce to Rectg. Off., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Major T. T. Taylor to Rectg. Off., Houston, Texas.

Cants. T. Carney and W. A. McGinley to Mar. Per. Off., New York.

Capt. r. Conachy to Rectg. Off., Buffalo, N.Y.

Capt. H. R. Mason to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Second Lieut. N. F. Guernsey to Mar. Per. Off., New York.

Second Lieut. S. B. Kehoe and F. F. Casey from Haiti to U.S.

Following officers honorably discharged: Capt. J. E. Hunter, jr., G. F. Gremm, C. M. Bates, 1st Lieut. F. M. Keller, C. E. Briggs, G. M. Hunter, P. P. Wood, J. C. Leech, C. G. McMeen, H. O. Wellborn, H. S. Davis, J. E. Foster, 2d Lieut. I. G. Hamilton, W. J. Scott, J. D. Mason, W. S. Cole and H. W. Lillibridge.

JULY 29—Col. H. C. Haines proceed immediately Hqrs., M.C.

Capt. D. A. Holladay to Hqrs., M.C., Washington, D.C.

Second Lieut. W. A. Rolf to Washington, D.C.

Following officers honorably discharged: Major E. Denby, Capt. J. F. Roy and B. D. Knapp, 1st Lieut. H. Mayes, R. R. Day and 2d Lieut. N. P. Guernsey.

JULY 30—Major R. H. Tebb, jr., to U.S.S. South Dakota for duty as Fleet Marine Officer, Asiatic Fleet, and aid on staff of Admiral Gleaves.

First Lieut. J. A. Nelson to inactive duty.

First Lieut. M. J. VanHousen retired July 25, 1919.

First Lieut. W. R. McKee to M.B., Boston, Mass.

Second Lieut. J. M. Patton to U.S.S. Utah.

JULY 31—Major D. S. Barry to New York, in command Marine Detachment, U.S.S. South Dakota, for duty aboard that vessel.

Capt. J. H. Platt to Mar. Corps. Rectg. Pub. Bu., New York.

Capt. J. E. Hunter to Mar. Per. Off., New York.

Capt. D. Miller to M.B., Washington, D.C.

Second Lieut. J. H. Layne to inactive duty.

Following officers honorably discharged: Capt. L. D. Breckinridge and P. E. Chancy, 1st Lieut. G. E. Ladd, jr., 2d Lieut. G. E. Krebbs, B. J. Newcomb and F. J. Knob.



## CANDIDATES, U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following candidates are authorized to submit certificates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point on Aug. 6, 1919:

Arkansas, 1st Dist.—Claude Justin Byrd, R.F.D., Jelks.  
Alabama, Senator Underwood—George Craig Stewart, Speigner.  
Connecticut, 3d Dist.—George Lewis Dewey, 4 Sheffield Ave., New Haven.  
Illinois, 13th Dist.—John Rowe Snively, Jr., Lanark.  
Indiana, 5th Dist.—George W. Busby, Brazil.  
Maine, 3d Dist.—Francis B. Hill, 2822 Amhurst St., Augusta.  
Iowa, 10th Dist.—Marion Hittenmark, Pomeroy.  
Iowa, Senator Kenyon—Russell J. Minty, Fort Dodge; 3d Dist., William Joseph Becker, 64 West 14th St., Dubuque.  
Louisiana, 8th Dist.—Sidney Lee Douthitt, Ureania.  
Maine, 3d Dist.—Francis B. Hill, 2822 Amhurst St., Augusta.  
Maryland, 5th Dist.—Mark Alexander Smith, Laurel, and Robert B. Payne, Leonardtown.  
Massachusetts, 9th Dist.—James H. J. Mitchell, 30 St. Mary St., Malden.  
Michigan, 3d Dist.—Frank Pixley Stein, 919 Walwood St., Kalamazoo.  
Minnesota, 5th Dist.—Archibald F. Coleman, 2645 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis.  
Mississippi, 4th Dist.—Dewey M. McCain, Walthall.  
New Jersey, 4th Dist.—Douglas E. Christie, 12 McKinley Ave., Trenton.  
New York, 38th Dist.—Stewart T. Vincent, Pittsford, and James Hall, 33 Warner Park, Rochester.  
North Carolina, Senator Overman—Richard H. Wray, c/o Hon. Ira B. Humphries, Reidsville.  
Ohio, 6th Dist.—Walter B. Selp, Hillsboro; 7th Dist., Roy Skinner, Painesburg.  
Pennsylvania, 6th Dist.—Louis W. Marshall, 6214 Morton St., Germantown.  
Pennsylvania, 9th Dist.—Guy H. Stubbs, Peach Bottom; 31st Dist., Philip Roy Dwyer, 1610 Vinsack St., Pittsburgh; 32d Dist., Thomas Ryall, 38 Wabash Ave., Pittsburgh.  
Tennessee, 9th Dist.—William R. Headen, Trimble.  
Tennessee—1st Dist., Richard Tonkin Mitchell, Embreeville.  
Virginia, 8th Dist.—Buford A. Lynch, Jr., McLean.  
Wisconsin, 1st Dist.—Dearborn A. Hutchison, 1 Cottage Lawn, Beloit.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 30, 1919.

Col. and Mrs. Carter entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. MacArthur and for Mrs. Tracy, Miss Tracy, Miss Fieberger, Col. and Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Coleman and Col. Fowler. Col. Hatch returned on Tuesday from a two months' observation tour in France and Germany.

The launch made several trips to Constitution Island on Saturday, Mrs. Tracy and Mrs. Fieberger both taking over parties for tea. Among Mrs. Tracy's guests were Dr. Kuntz and daughter, of New York. Dr. Kuntz, a connoisseur of antiques and collections, was especially interested in the historical old house and its surroundings. The launch will make regular trips every other Saturday during the summer for members of the Martine's Rock Association and their guests who wish to visit the island.

Col. and Mrs. Timberlake gave a dinner party on Wednesday of this week for Mrs. MacArthur, General MacArthur, Major and Mrs. Watson, Col. and Mrs. Reynolds and Col. and Mrs. Lewis Brown. Colonel Holt has returned home from a week at Nahant, Mass., where he spent a little vacation with his son Roger. Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Bugge are spending a few days at Rumson Road, Monmouth Beach, the guests of Mrs. Horace Harding.

Mrs. Fieberger and Miss Fieberger gave an informal luncheon on Tuesday for a few friends of Miss Rose Chilton, who is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Gano, before sailing to visit her brother, Colonel Chilton, attached at Santiago, Chile. Miss Clara May Brooks, of San Antonio, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Crittenger.

The young son of Major and Mrs. Douglas T. Greene was christened at the Catholic Chapel on Tuesday afternoon by Father Murdock. The boy received the name of his grandfather, Michael Joseph Lenihan, and the sponsors were Father Duffy, chaplain of the 69th Regiment, and the baby's great-aunt, Miss O'Toole. Guests at the christening included the baby's grandparents, Col. and Mrs. Greene and Mrs. Lenihan, and Mr. Lummis of New York. A few friends came in for tea after the ceremony.

Mrs. Ricardo Caparrós and three children, of Malaga, Spain, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Asensio. Miss Hoyt is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harmon. Mr. Dale Crittenger, of Indianapolis, spent a day last week with his brother and sister-in-law, Major and Mrs. Crittenger, who had luncheon for him and the Misses Clara May Brooks and Elsie Stuart.

Mrs. Carter gave a pretty house and porch dance for her son, Coleman, on Monday evening. The young guests all had a most delightful time. Among those present were Elizabeth McGlavin, Betty Goodloe, Beverly Wertz, Margaret Rees, Elsie Stuart, Consuelo Asensio, Virginia Walthall, May Proctor, Coleman Timberlake, Van Mosely, Alan Sutherland and Manolo Asensio.

Major and Mrs. R. J. Burt gave a supper party at the hotel on Tuesday for their daughter, Miss Burt, and son, Cadet Burt, and a few cadet friends. Miss E. L. Brooks, of Plainfield, N.J., gave a picnic for Cadet M. C. Shattuck and a party of young ladies and cadets on Tuesday evening at the playground. Miss Mary Stuart returned on Wednesday from a month spent at Camp Coward, Falmouth, Mass.

Mrs. Wertz, assisted by Mrs. Busby and Miss Clara May Brooks, gave a pretty fancy dress party for Miss Beverly Wertz on the lawn in front of their quarters on Tuesday evening; among the guests were Betty Goodloe, Elizabeth McGlavin, Margaret Rees, Consuelo Asensio, May Proctor, Virginia Walthall, Coleman Carter, Coleman Timberlake and Van Mosely.

A small lighthouse has been set up on the rocks at the southwestern end of Constitution Island, the light flashing at regular intervals.

## GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y. Harbor, Aug. 1, 1919.

A very interesting occurrence took place on July 30 when Col. and Mrs. John C. F. Tillson entertained at dinner Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Hunter Liggett, Col. and Mrs. Samuel W. Miller and Col. and Mrs. Walter H. Chaffield. The ladies of the party were all brides together in the old 5th Infantry at Fort Keogh, Mont., and this was the first occasion in twenty-five years that they had all met together. After dinner they went to the clubhouse, where the Governors Island Club gave a dance in their honor. There was a large attendance of officers and ladies from the garrison and a large delegation from Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, including the commanding officers. The Fort Hamilton dance scheduled for the same evening was postponed to allow the officers and ladies of that post to be present on this occasion. General Liggett, accompanied by his aid, Lieutenant Colonel Stapleton, called upon the Commanding General on July 31.

The Commanding General, his aids and several members of his staff were guests, on the 19th, of the executive committee of the New York Police Field Day, at the Waldorf Astoria, the luncheon given for the Mayor in connection with the Field Day. After luncheon the guests, 400 in number, were taken in motor cars to Sheephead Bay to witness the games.

Enjoyable concerts are given several times a week in the park by the band of the 23d Infantry, conducted by Lieut. W. L. Herchenow, and the Army Music School Recruit Practice Band. The last two have been conducted by Students Francis Rest and Peter Wiedenkel.

Mrs. Edmund B. Smith and Mrs. Parker Kuhn have returned from visits at Lake Placid and Saranac Lake in the Adirondacks.

On July 31 Col. and Mrs. Samuel W. Miller entertained

Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Col. and Mrs. Tillson and Col. and Mrs. Chaffield at dinner and afterwards at a box party at the "Gaieties of 1919."

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 31, 1919.

A son of Rear Admiral Winslow, U.S.N., will be a member of the new Fourth Class. The Admiral has been here as a guest at Carvel Hall. Lieutenant Commander Olendorf is here on leave with his family. Miss Isabella H. Claude, of Stoneleigh Court, Washington, D.C., is visiting Comdr. and Mrs. Douglas Howard at the Naval Academy.

Mrs. Charles A. Doyen, widow of Brigadier General Doyen, U.S.M.C., and daughter, Miss Fay Doyen, have gone to Boston on a visit. Miss Katherine Knight, daughter of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., is visiting the family of Judge Benjamin Watkins at Davidsonville, in this county. Mrs. Johnson, wife of Major Johnson, U.S.M.C., of Wilmington, Del., is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Master-at-Arms Baughan, U.S.N., at Eastport, near Annapolis.

Lieut. R. C. Crutcher, Mrs. Crutcher and their infant daughter left here last week to visit Lieutenant Crutcher's parents at Holden, W.Va.

Richard Glendon, of Boston, for seventeen years continuously rowing coach at the Naval Academy, is expected to return for another period of three years, a contract to that effect having been forwarded to him for signature by the Academy athletic authorities. Of all college rowing coaches now actively engaged, Glendon has had the longest continuous connection with one institution. Though his general success has been great, the past season has been his best. The Academy first eight defeated Pennsylvania, Princeton, Harvard and Syracuse here, and won the Henley event at Philadelphia, while his junior crews also showed much class.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Scales entertained for the weekend at the Superintendent's quarters for Rear Admiral Guy H. Burrage, who is on duty in Washington. Mrs. Burrage and family are at their summer home in New England.

Mrs. William Montrose Graham, widow of General Graham, U.S.A., who has been staying with her daughter, Mrs. Carroll S. Alden, wife of Instructor Alden, at Wardour, adjoining the Naval Academy, has gone to her summer home, "The Chateau," at Hopkinton, N.H. Mrs. D. M. Garrison, wife of Professor Garrison, U.S.N., and daughter, Miss Jessie Garrison, have returned from a vacation at the seaside. They were accompanied on the trip by Miss Vivian Standley, daughter of Capt. W. H. Standley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Standley.

Lieut. Philip P. Welch, U.S.N., son of Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Welch, is spending a leave with his parents here. He has been on duty abroad a year. He is attached to the U.S.S. "Harvard." Col. Ricardo Fernandez, of Havana, Cuba, is visiting his son and daughter, Instr. Arturo Fernandez, of the Naval Academy and Mrs. Fernandez.

Mrs. Theodore W. Johnson, wife of Professor Johnson, U.S.N., is spending some time at "Rich Neck Manor," near Claiborne, Md., before going to the Adirondacks for the remainder of the summer. Comdr. W. H. Booth and family have leased a house here on Conduit street and will occupy it for the summer.

Lieut. and Mrs. L. B. Peisman are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Leon Gottlieb, parents of Mrs. Peisman. Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Goodstein and their infant son have left Annapolis for Boston, where Lieutenant Goodstein's ship is now stationed.

A series of battalion contests in various lines of sports has been inaugurated with the members of the new Fourth Class. The intra-battalion competitions will include: Cutters under oars, sailing small craft (knockabouts), wrestling, boxing, field and track, swimming, tennis, baseball, rowing in crew boats. The first battalion in each event will receive thirty points, the second twenty and the third ten. The schedule of events follows: Aug. 30, sailing races in knockabouts; Aug. 21, races for cutters under oars; Aug. 23, field and track meet; Aug. 24, preliminaries in boxing and wrestling; Aug. 27, finals in boxing and wrestling; Aug. 27, swimming matches; Aug. 1 to 30, baseball series; Aug. 14 to 30, tennis matches; Aug. 30, race for eight-oared shell, each of four battalions represented by a crew.

Billy Lush, the regular coach, has charge of baseball work, assisted by Ensign Bolton of last year's Academy squad. Lieut. Comdr. Joe B. Morrison is directing the rowing, with assistance of Ensign Skinner, of the last regular Academy crew. Ensign Pendleton, a member of the twelve, is directing lacrosse practice, though no matches have been arranged in this sport, and Instructor Mang is handling the field and track work. Regular instructors are directing the boxing, wrestling and swimming.

The Fourth Class on Saturday played baseball with a team from the Coast Artillery Corps at Washington and won by a score of 5 to 4. The midshipmen won in the ninth inning, scoring three runs.

The new Fourth Class has now a membership of 680. A score of candidates convalescing from minor operations will be added to the class. About ten youths will be admitted from the enlisted personnel of the Navy when their year's enlistments will have expired.

## FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., July 23, 1919.

The formal opening of the War Camp Community Service Club, formerly the El Dorado Hotel, at Youngstown, N.Y., was held July 25. The ballroom was tastefully decorated, and the music was excellent. Practically every enlisted man on the post attended, and the officers were present to dance the opening dance. The club is maintained by the War Camp Community Service for the enlisted men of this post and their friends and is an excellent thing for the comfort and enjoyment of the soldiers.

Lieutenant Colonel Davidson, Mrs. Edgar S. Stayer, Major and Mrs. Lewis A. Anshutz drove to St. Catharines, Canada, on Saturday to witness the Canadian Water Sports Carnival.

The dances given by the El Dorado Hotel, Niagara Falls, Canada, and at the Queens Royal Hotel, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada, are frequently being enjoyed by the officers and the ladies of the post. These, with the regular semi-monthly officers' hops, the excellent bathing in the lake, the fishing and different athletic facilities, have made this post very attractive.

The post commander, Lieut. Col. F. L. Davidson, 22d Inf., expects Mrs. Davidson and their daughter, Miss Peggy Davidson, to arrive this week from Attleboro, Mass.

## FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 29, 1919.

Mary Mallory Marshall, youngest child of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Marshall, who died here last week while Mrs. Marshall was visiting in this vicinity, was buried from St. John's Church, in Hampton. Mrs. Marshall is now with her sister, Mrs. Nevians, at Spring Lake, N.J.

Col. and Mrs. Jewell leave here on Aug. 15 for Fort Leavenworth, where Colonel Jewell is to attend the Staff College. Other officers from here who are to take courses at Leavenworth are Major Sunderland, Colonel Weisel and Colonel Watson. Col. Gordon G. Heiner arrived Saturday for station here. His family will join him later. Col. and Mrs. Watson had dinner Friday for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Chamberlaine.

Col. and Mrs. Barnes, Major Aarand, Mrs. Aarand and young son are away for a few weeks' visit. On Wednesday Col. and Mrs. Henderson, Major and Mrs. Sunderland, Major Tighe and Miss Ingles were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Ottsen. Capt. and Mrs. Hoyt, who have been at Sandy Hook for two months, returned this week for station at Camp Eustis.

Mrs. Cullen returned Thursday from a visit to Atlantic City.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Chamberlaine have as house guests the General's father, from Washington, D.C., and Mrs. Ferguson

Reed and daughter, of Norfolk, sister and niece of General Chamberlaine. Col. and Mrs. Spurgin and two boys left Friday for North Carolina, where they are going to visit before taking the August transport for Panama.

Col. and Mrs. Oldfield had as their dinner guests Saturday Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Chamberlaine and Col. and Mrs. Greene. The same evening Col. and Mrs. Reybold were dinner guests of Major Tucker Pendleton at the hotel. Lieutenant Orsey, of the Navy, had tea aboard ship for Messadames Greene, Reybold, Sunderland, Ora. Mr. Clark, Mr. Little and Captain Hoblitzel. On Sunday night Mrs. Summers had dinner for Major and Mrs. Griffin and Col. and Mrs. Reybold. Mrs. Cygon has as her guest her mother, who came from Baltimore to spend a few days with her.

A fire broke out in the post Chapel on Saturday, but was soon conquered by the quick action of the fire brigade.

Mrs. Kenyon, a guest at the Chamberlin Hotel, has purchased Roselands, the old Phobus estate, and expects to have it completely remodeled and done over. Mrs. Kenyon had a dinner party Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Schmolz, of Hampton, and Mrs. Stotesbury. Col. and Mrs. Henderson, Miss Ingles and Mrs. Stotesbury had dinner with Mrs. Cardwell on Sunday evening.

Mrs. Richardson, of Hampton, had a large bridge party last week. Attending from the post were Messadames Henderson, Taylor, Kenyon and Miss Taylor (Col. and Mrs. Ottsen, Col. and Mrs. Henderson, Colonel Burdick and Miss Ingles) motored on Sunday to Grand View, where they had a picnic luncheon.

Ground has been broken for the Liberty Theater, which is to be erected on the fill adjoining the bachelor building. This will be the latest type of Liberty Theater and will cost approximately \$120,000.

## JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown, R.I., July 29, 1919.

The Navy has been much in evidence at all the entertainments of the past week, and the children's party at the Casino on Monday evening was largely made up of Navy children. Mrs. Stout, of Philadelphia, led the cotillion, and Mrs. Logan, wife of Rear Admiral Leavitt Logan, U.S.N., with Mrs. Charles McClellan, of Philadelphia, gave out the favors. The ball room presented a typical carnival scene, and the children each received a large box of candy as the parting favor. Ice cream was served in the grill at ten o'clock, Mrs. Stone being hostess for the occasion.

Capt. and Mrs. Horrigan are guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Fairfax Leary in their Shoreby Hill home. Miss Wattlea, of Alexandria, Va., is house guest of Mrs. John Downes. Mrs. Robert Johnston entertained at the Casino on Thursday for her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Tausig, and Mrs. White, of Norfolk, Va. Mrs. Wagner, of New York, gave a dinner on Monday evening for Miss Katherine Robinson. Mr. and Mrs. Millard, of Norfolk, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. F. E. P. Uberroth, wife of Comdr. Uberroth, U.S.N.

The bridge whist evenings at the Casino on Wednesdays have been largely patronized by the Navy people. The young people are gratified over the prospect of a fancy dress ball at the Casino Aug. 14.

## WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., July 19, 1919.

Col. Joseph Wheeler, officer in charge of the record division that has recently come to this reservation, is a son of the illustrious Gen. Joseph Wheeler, of the old U.S. Army, the Confederate Army and of the U.S. Army in the Spanish-American War, a gallant and brilliant officer whom everyone remembers and loves.

Mrs. Charles H. Ruth and son, Master Charles H. Ruth, jr., returned on July 17 from a visit to Mrs. Ruth's old home at Wilmington. Captain Ruth got back the same day from an official trip to New York. All quarters on the post are undergoing needed repairs, on the interior, especially the six sets of quarters on the east side of the parade ground that are being generally overhauled and made comfortable as officers' quarters. Gas ranges, electric lights, etc., are being installed. The houses are very attractive and more desirable for officers with small families than the large quarters on the west side of the line.

Miss Sarah Jane Cook, of Leavenworth, is a guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. E. R. Lewis. Brig. Gen. Preston Brown, who has recently returned from France, has been joined on this post by Mrs. Brown. Master Dorrance Brown is attending school. Capt. Edward R. Elam, O.E., and Mrs. Elam are living in the K section of officers' quarters at Camp A. A. Humphreys.

## CAMP DEVENS R.O.T.C. INFANTRY CAMP.

Camp Devens, Mass., July 30, 1919.

The R.O.T.C. Infantry Camp at Camp Devens closes Aug. 2 and every arrangement is made to have things move off smoothly and promptly. Special trains and special cars are provided in a very efficient manner by the railroad officials. The men are transported from their quarters to the station by the Camp Devens Motor Transport Corps. The battalion, under the command of Major O. C. Draw, consists of five companies. The formal guard mount, close order drills, parades and reviews have been held daily. The military precision with which they were conducted reflects much credit on the company officers. Many of these young men had never had a rifle in their hands before, and it was necessary to go into minute details. The students showed great aptitude. New student officers were chosen daily to conduct the formations.

Certificates of degrees of proficiency in Infantry training are to be issued on the last day after completion of the schedule. An order was issued on July 24 naming the men recommended by their company commanders to the camp commander for exceptional seal, enthusiasm and aptitude. Their work is a great credit to the institutions which they represent and clearly reflects the thoroughness of their previous training. Copies of this order were distributed to the students concerned, their parents or guardians, and to the presidents of the institutions. Following are the students specially commended, by order of Colonel Palmer, commanding:

1st Company:—Boynton, Ray M.; Anderson, Peter; Millard, Ranken; Alexander, Newton W.; Callahan, William; Calleran, Hugh; Costas, Victor; Dudgeon, Stuart; Ferand, Joseph; Margerson, Richard; Mitchell, Howard; Napolitano, Joseph; Oliver, Marshall; Rasthery, Arpad; Rothman, Alfred; Uttley, Arthur; Williams, Everett.

2d Company:—DeMares, Julius; Jennings, Morgan; McKenzie, Charles; Moore, James E.; Nickerson, Roger B.; Patten, Gordon W.; Prentice, Clifford C.; Rafferty, Gilbert S.; Robbins, Ralph; Smart, Vincent H.; Waugh, Stewart C.; Thompson, Ralph H.  
3d Company:—Adler, Jerome; Argabrite, Newton M.; Bennett, Ralph S.; Clinton, James W.; Chambers, Walter F.; Dobbs, C. R.; Doolittle, Corbin M.; Eichelberger, William S.; Farrelly, Clifford C.; Francis, James M.; Griffin, Charles C.; Horton, Edward E.; Jackson, Arthur C.; Kent, Louis E.; Leslie, Norman J.; Noble, Meridith; Swain, Charles J.; Wiener, Mervin G.

4th Company:—Anderson, Clifford; Bauer, John V.; Bernstein, Philip S.; Bierce, Thurber H.; Daniels, Abraham; Davenport, Howard; Frank, William; Frankenthal, Louis; Herrlick, William; Heinrich, Albert D.; Jaffe, Solomon; Hoodfinger, Louis; Kirberger, Albert C.; Moore, Thomas; Merry, Silas; Partington, James; Prints, Plumer M.; Sophan, Lawrence; Taylor, Joseph L.; Vanderpool, Herbert; Weisbord, Albert; White, Eugene.

5th Company:—Barbehenn, Edward; Bingham, Joseph F.; Burleigh, Alston; Curran, James J.; McDonough, Joseph; Bradley, Chastan A.; Hession, Philip C.; Wright, Herbert W. On the evening of July 29 the camp commander, Col. Guy G. Palmer, entertained Congressman Richard Olney of the Military Committee, who gave an address to the students in "Y" Hut 28. He was enthusiastically received by the men



of the R.O.T.C., who seemed to take a deep interest in his talk on "Patriotism and Universal Training."

The rifle team selected from the R.O.T.C. which is to attend the National Rifle Match at Caldwell, N.J., is composed of the following members: Brice, Thurber H., Co. 4; Bennett, Ralph S., Co. 3; Foster, Edward, Co. 2; Wiesbrock, Albert, Co. 4; Farington, John, Co. 4; Baug, John, Co. 4; Scriber, Clarence A., Co. 3; Prantice, Clifford D., Co. 3; Anderson, Clifford, Co. 4; Crooks, Archer D., Co. 3; Silvia, Milton, Co. 1; Weber, Walter O., Co. 4; Hall, Edgar H., Co. 3; Lawson, Donald H., Co. 3. So many men have qualified as marksmen that selection was difficult, and because of this excellent showing the Camp Devens R.O.T.C. team should make a brilliant showing.

Athletics have been progressing very satisfactorily and the competitive spirit has been keen. The baseball series came to an end this week, the 2d Company winning the championship. A silver loving cup was presented as a trophy. Bayonet combat has been going forward with much spirit, and the men show a high degree of efficiency in bayonet fighting. The battalion engaged in combat exercises, working out problems by companies. Cadet officers were in charge and showed real aptness in this work, which was carried out with much skill and enthusiasm.

On the last evening in camp, Friday, Aug. 1, the student body will hold their final dance at the Hostess House. The famous 4th Company jazz orchestra furnishes music.

A pictorial pamphlet giving a brief history of camp activities was prepared under the direction of Capt. B. G. Ferris and the Moral Department. During the six weeks' course photographs were taken of all activities and many of these in this pamphlet. It will be given to the students and sent to the schools and colleges from which they came. Also a number will be sent to the Committee on Education and Special Training, Washington. The generous contributions of the different welfare organizations made this booklet possible. It is hoped that it will also help in making the R.O.T.C. desired by schools that have not yet adopted the R.O.T.C. idea.

#### FORT MONROE COAST ARTILLERY R.O.T.C.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 28, 1919.

This week's "Cook's Tour" of the R.O.T.C. students took them to the Naval Base near Norfolk, the home of the seaplane, the Navy "blimp," the submarine and above all the "gob." While the naval aviators were busy showing the college men around the hangars, field and landing places, the instructors were all taken for a "hop" out over Hampton Roads in seaplanes—a rare treat indeed. The trip across Hampton Roads was made in the Q-3, the large coast defense launch, in great style until the boat stuck fast in the mud; backed, tacked and maneuvered—and stuck tight again. The Navy finally came to the rescue and carried all the Coast Artillerymen safely to shore in a boat of lighter draught.

On Saturday afternoon the students went fishing out in Chesapeake Bay in the L-39, a little launch kindly loaned to them by the coast defense. The party returned bearing some ninety-odd fish, some of right goodly size, a meal for the whole camp.

The camp was inspected by Col. F. J. Morrow, Gen. Staff, chairman of the Committee on Education and Special Training. Although in no way interfered he was able to witness a number of drills, address the camp and get a very good idea of the progress made. Colonel Morrow expressed himself as well pleased with the results so far obtained. Col. Adelno Gibson, head of the Coast Artillery R.O.T.C., has also been inspecting the camp.

Instruction on machine guns and automatic rifles, preliminary target practice, and some target practice, two lessons on motor transportation, orientation, mines, gunnery, physical training and swimming were some of the events on last week's program. Preparations are being made for a big field meet on July 31. This week will be marked by some hard work at the target range, drill at Coast Artillery batteries, 12-inch mortars and guns, material in fire control stations and plotting rooms, motor transportation, gunnery, Infantry drill, physical training, riding and swimming. The inspection trip will be to the big artillery camp at Camp Eustis, Va. There has been a marked improvement in the physical appearance of the men, in their set-up and bearing, and the interest taken in each day's work. Altogether, although but two weeks remain in the course, the camp has been voted by all as a great success.

#### INFANTRY R.O.T.C., CAMP ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., July 28, 1919.

Back from a two days' trip to Mammoth Cave, where they saw one of the wonders of the world and also experienced a little of real camp life under field conditions, the members of the R.O.T.C. camp for the 5th and 10th Districts entered Monday on the final week of the camp. Two of the four famous routes were seen. Major Benjamin Q. Simonds, commanding the R.O.T.C. camp, accompanied the students and directed the tours.

The fifth week of the camp was taken up with the usual instruction. Each day was filled to the utmost, the course gradually becoming more severe as each week was begun. For the sixth and last week the schedule takes up Infantry drill, ceremonies, guard mounting, minor tactics, bayonet and physical training, fire discipline and direction, group games and special athletic events. Then comes another outing, as guests of the Louisville Board of Trade for a day's boat trip up the Ohio River. One of the largest steamers on the Mississippi has been chartered by the board.

On Thursday of the final week the commanding officer of Camp Taylor, together with a number of the presidents of the institutions represented, will review the men. Special events in athletics, platoon demonstrations, etc., have been arranged. Also maneuvers and demonstrations of the use of the 37-mm. gun, machine guns, automatic rifles, etc. On Saturday, the last day of the camp, physical examinations will be had and the men will receive their certificates of attendance, their return mileage, and the camp will be closed.

The men are greatly pleased with the work. Interest has developed to an even greater extent than was expected and the men returning to their colleges will be well fitted to assist in military training, under direction of the professors of military science and tactics.

Results of the camp prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that the success of future summer camps is assured. The men have worked and worked hard, yet the work has been so interspersed with play and recreation of all sorts that the very best results have been obtained. Officials feel that any doubt which might have existed as to the success of the venture at the beginning of the camp has forever disappeared.

#### PRESIDIO R.O.T.C. INFANTRY CAMP.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 20, 1919.

The cadets of the R.O.T.C. camp at the Presidio have completed their course at the Fort Barry rifle range with sixty per cent. of their number credited with scores equivalent to qualifications as marksmen and sharpshooters. The record course for cadets was 200 yards, prone, slow fire; 200 yards, sitting, rapid fire, and 500 yards, prone, slow fire, ten rounds each. Out of the possible 150 points, 113 of the 482 cadets on the range made scores of 125 or better, and 180 made 110 or better.

The company of senior advanced students, sixty-one men, brought back the highest average score, of 119.36 points, and also the highest individual score, of 142, made by Cadet Felton Taylor, a junior from Pomona College, Cal. Second and third in average scores were two companies of junior basic students, sixty-eight boys from southern California schools, making 117.73, and seventy-one high school boys in the third company averaging 113.95.

In order to select the fourteen men who will represent the Presidio R.O.T.C. camp at the National Rifle Matches at Caldwell, N.J., in August, the camp commander will send all cadets who made scores of 130 or better, numbering sixty-one, back to the range for an elimination contest. The team will finally be

selected on July 30, and will leave for New Jersey the following day.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 20, 1919.

The hills of the Presidio will resound with the popping of rifles next week, during the maneuvers of the cadets of the R.O.T.C. camp which will conclude their six weeks of summer instruction. A series of field problems under cadet officers will afford opportunity to carry out in practice the principles of field service. The maneuvers will be under Lieut. Col. Duncan McRae, director of instruction in minor tactics. Lieut. Col. Raymond C. Baird and Major John J. Boniface will be the chief umpires, assisted by eight other officers, and the remaining officers of the camp will be in the field as inspectors and judges.

The Y.M.C.A. entertained the senior company at dinner Friday at the Y.M.C.A. Club, 149 Powell street. Girls from the University of Washington who are attending summer courses at Berkeley were waitresses. Judge Curtis G. Wilbur of the state Supreme Court was the speaker of the evening. This is one of a series of informal dinners given by the Y.M.C.A.

A team of twelve men and two alternates to represent the Presidio R.O.T.C. camp at the National Rifle Matches at Caldwell, N.J., in August has been chosen by an elimination contest at the Fort Barry rifle range. Fifty cadets who made high scores in range practice were chosen for the finals. The possible score was 450. The successful contestants, who will compose the team, and scores are as follows: Felton Taylor, 426; Archie L. Tower, 423; J. Clifford Martin, Jr., 416; E. G. Poindexter, 416; Frederick K. Beutel, 416; Sherman R. Burdick, 415; Roy P. Turner, 411; Gerald T. Gouin, 411; V. R. Petersen, 408; William L. Bains, 408; Kenneth O. McCarter, 407; Arthur Christianson, 403; George W. Hansen, 403; Karl F. Neubauch, 403. The team are to remain at Fort Barry range for three days of special instruction. Lieut. Col. Walter Moore has been chosen by the camp commander as team captain and Major Clarence L. Tinker as team coach; Lieut. John K. Cannon will go with the team as quartermaster and supply officer.

#### SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Cal., July 24, 1919.

A reception to the new commanding officer at Camp Kearny, Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, and Mrs. Kuhn, was a social feature last Thursday evening. The "Itinerant" celebration began with an assembly of automobiles at K.O. Building No. 1. The long line of machines made four stops in a tour of the camp, including the Red Cross house at the camp hospital, where brief addresses were given, the field director, Major Ernest Riall, extending a welcome to General Kuhn, who expressed his pleasure at the novel mode of receiving himself and Mrs. Kuhn. Next the party visited the fern house, recently built by the utilities company under Lieutenant Meeden and which had its formal opening on this occasion. Here the receiving line was formed, the guests passing around a brightly lighted fountain and gold fish pond. Col. Allen Smith, Jr., 32d Inf.; Lieut. Col. Channing E. Delaplane and Major Ellsworth Wilson represented the hosts in the receiving line, the hostesses including Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Delaplane, Mrs. Albert S. J. Tucker, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Harry T. Newman. Refreshments were served, and music was furnished by the 32d Infantry Band, under Lieutenant Novak. A visit was made at the hostess house, and the party returned to the K.O. Building for a dance.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Joseph E. Kuhn have been guests of honor at a number of social affairs since their arrival. Mrs. Willis Uline, wife of Colonel Uline, entertained at her home for them, her other guests including Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan, Col. and Mrs. Burgin, Col. and Mrs. London and Mrs. Levine. A dinner was also given in honor of the new arrivals at Hotel del Coronado Saturday by Capt. and Mrs. Fletcher Harper.

The second contingent of Czechoslovak convalescents arrived here from Vladivostok last Sunday on their way home. A great welcome was given them as they disembarked. Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn and members of his staff were on hand to extend the greetings of the military forces here. The men were taken to Camp Kearny for a rest of a week before proceeding eastward.

Major and Mrs. Cushman Hartwell, Air Service, U.S.A., have taken a cottage at Imperial Beach, where the Major is attached to the 11th Cavalry. Mrs. C. W. Russell, wife of Major Russell, U.S.A., is visiting at the home of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Oscar J. Kendall. She expects to be joined next month by her husband, who is at present stationed at Call Field, Wichita, Kas.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Arthur J. Hanlon have entertained recently with several delightful dinner parties at their headquarters at Rockwell Field. Major and Mrs. Dana H. Crissy, who have been living here while the Major was stationed at North Island, have left for Sacramento, where Major Crissy has been detailed for duty.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 27, 1919.

Mrs. John Garth Goodlett and small son are spending the summer at the Goodlett summer cottage in Colorado Springs. Captain Goodlett will join them late in the summer.

Col. and Mrs. William P. Burnham arrived Friday from New York, where they have been since his return from Greece, and spent several days at the National Hotel in Leavenworth. They left Sunday in company with their daughter, Miss Helen Burnham, for San Francisco, where Col. Burnham will be stationed in command of Angel Island. Their daughter, Mrs. Stephen Curtis, who has been in Leavenworth for six months, will leave Aug. 1 for Troy, N.Y., to remain until the return of her husband from France.

Col. Milo C. Corey, who landed last week in New York from two years' service in France, arrived Friday in Leavenworth to join Mrs. Corey and Miss Kitty Lou Corey, who have spent some months with Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Lange. Colonel Corey will leave Friday for California, to spend a short time with his parents, and on his return will be accompanied by Mrs. Corey to her home at Columbus, Ga., where he will be instructor in the Army School.

Col. and Mrs. LeRoy Eltings and daughter, Margaret, have arrived and have taken quarters No. 2, Scott avenue. Col. Eltings will be one of the head instructors in the Service Schools. Col. J. B. Barnes and family, who had expected to leave this week for West Point, N.Y., will remain for the winter at Fort Leavenworth, Col. Barnes having received orders to become a student at the Service Schools. Mrs. Knight and Miss Winifred Knight will come this fall from Buffalo to spend the coming winter with Major and Mrs. T. Catron. Major Catron will be at the Service Schools.

Mrs. Edward Calvert, who came Saturday from Des Moines, Ia., to attend the funeral of her niece, Mrs. John J. Bohn, in Leavenworth, returned Monday to her home.

Brig. Gen. Harry A. Smith, who is now visiting at his home in Atchison, has been appointed commandant of the Army General Staff College in Washington, and accompanied by Mrs. Smith will leave in about a week to assume his duties. General Smith was civil commandant at Treves, Germany, during the occupation.

Col. Julius A. Penn, who arrived last week from Washington, is the guest of Col. Sedgwick Rice.

Lieut. Col. Harry Comstock, post Q.M. at Fort Leavenworth before the war, has been reassigned to the position, relieving Major Julius Schmidt. Colonel Comstock was a captain when war was declared and was promoted to his present rank shortly afterward and went to France, where he was severely wounded. He has only recently been discharged from hospital at Fort Des Moines.

Col. J. A. McAndrew, who will be an instructor in the Army School of the Line, wears four gold stripes, having spent two years in France. He went with the first American contingent in 1917 and was in command of a regiment of infantry in the First Division during the battles of 1918 and later was attached to the General Staff. He has the rank of captain in the Regular Army and will be demoted to that rank Aug. 1. Col-

onel. McAndrew has taken quarters on Meade avenue and he will be joined soon by Mrs. McAndrew, who is now in San Francisco.

Capt. Homer Corey, Q.M.C., came Friday from Fort Riley to join Mrs. Corey, who is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Catlin, in Leavenworth.

First Lieut. David Maxwell has located the two \$500 Liberty Bonds which were stolen from his quarters at Fort Leavenworth last November. At the time Lieutenant Maxwell purchased the bonds at the Army National Bank he made a note of their number. Fortunately the two bonds were turned into the Treasury Department at Washington and it was in this way that they discovered the bank in Kansas City where the bonds had been sold. At the time of the theft Lieutenant Maxwell offered a reward of \$500. The president of the bank in Kansas City has admitted the purchase of the bonds and it is said that it only remains for Lieutenant Maxwell to prove ownership.

Mrs. Samuel Wilson left Sunday for New York, to meet her son, Capt. Percival Wilson, who is spending a short leave there. Later they will go to Portsmouth, N.H., where Captain Wilson is still a patient at the Naval Hospital. Capt. and Mrs. Eric O. Miller, who have been spending their honeymoon at the Elms Hotel at Excelsior Springs, Mo., have returned and have taken quarters in Sumner place.

Headquarters and 1st and 2d Battalions of the 49th Infantry, which have been on duty at Fort Leavenworth since last fall, are under orders to leave for Fort Snelling about Aug. 6.

A broken thrasher is standing on the reservation in the wheat field, having been destroyed by several Disciplinary Barracks prisoners, who last Saturday while threshing wheat decided it was too hot to work and threw the chain in the thrasher, rendering it entirely useless.

Eighty head of pure-bred Holstein cattle, averaging more than \$300 each, were sold Saturday at the second semi-dispersal sale of the U. S. Disciplinary Barracks farm colony of Fort Leavenworth. The top price was \$900. Net receipts totaled \$24,870. Major Harlo J. Fiske, manager and head of the farm colony, declared the auction a success in every way. A noticeable feature was the numerous purchases made by Leavenworth county farmers and breeders. The dairy of the Barracks farm colony has done much to make Leavenworth county one of the dairy products centers of the State.

The 49th Infantry made two victories in a row by winning from the Chicago and Alton Railroad team Sunday afternoon at the Fort Leavenworth park. The score was 15 to 2. The 49th is trying to schedule all its games with unbeaten teams. This team has some pitchers of class. A right-handed pitcher of the name of Last, formerly with the All-Army team at Manila, and a left-handed pitcher by the name of Killinger, who hails from the Western League, have been doing some of the work of the soldiers this season. Johnson, formerly a member of Connie Mack's crew, takes care of the shortstop position. First base is handled by Steele, a Chicago semi-pro player. Hobson, an old Army Chicago player in 1914 and 1915, takes care of the center garden. Mitwee, formerly of the Southern League, plays third base. Vowre, who has played in many Army teams and who has a reputation as a heavy hitter, takes care of the right field. Another heavy hitter, Montgomery, who hails from Eastern pro-circles, plays left field. A player from New York, Roggy, does most of the catching. Brodorf, University of Tennessee, holds down second base. The Army team is in charge of Lieut. J. T. Hobson. The 49th Infantry team defeated the Hospital Corps team from the Disciplinary Barracks on Monday at the fort park by a score of 8 to 7. The Infantrymen had to make a strong ninth inning finish in order to win from the Medics.

#### CAMP TRAVIS.

Camp Travis, Texas, July 21, 1919.

Major Gen. and Mrs. McRae and the Misses McRae were guests of honor at a dinner given last Wednesday by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. G. O. Cress. Other guests present were Col. and Mrs. Skinner, Colonel Jamerson and Colonel Fleming. Capt. and Mrs. Warren J. Dodge, of Fort McIntosh, have been guests of friends here recently.

Col. William L. Little, M.C., left this week with his family for Maine, where the family will spend the rest of the summer. Colonel Little will return to Camp Travis after three weeks' leave.

Mrs. I. W. Rand entertained a number of her friends at bridge last week. Prizes were won by Mrs. William Brady, Mrs. E. W. Sorrell and Captain Brady.

Col. and Mrs. O. O. Ellis, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hillyer, left for El Paso. Colonel Ellis has recently returned from France, where he served in the War College of the General Staff. Col. George A. Skinner, Mrs. and Miss Skinner were guests of the San Antonio Symphony Club at luncheon at the Country Club on July 18, when Colonel Skinner gave an interesting address.

A dinner-dance was given July 17 on the Country Club roof, with the officers of the 35th Infantry, of Camp Travis, as hosts. The 35th Infantry band furnished a good dancing program.

Lieut. and Mrs. Elbert W. Franklin, of Kelly Field, left last week for San Diego, to sail Aug. 5 for the Philippines.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 19, 1919.

Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Wheeler, who have been stationed at Kelly Field for the past year, left Wednesday for San Francisco to sail for the Philippines Aug. 5.

Lieut. Randolph Harrison, of Gersner Field, Lake Charles, La., and little daughter, Esther, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Clements, in Alamo Heights.

Col. H. B. Farrar, commander of the 343d Field Artillery, is spending a month's leave in San Antonio with Mrs. Farrar, at 950 Grayson street. Capt. and Mrs. Tranter were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Faust last week. They were en route from Waco to El Paso. Miss Holland Sharpe entertained with a riding party last evening, honoring Misses Mildred and Dorothy McRae. Dinner at the Country Club followed.

Col. and Mrs. C. W. Tillotson will return next week from Yellowstone Park, where they have been spending their honeymoon. They will be guests of Mrs. Tillotson's father, Col. Millard F. Waltz, until Colonel Tillotson is assigned to his new post.

Lieut. Neil Thompson, who was injured when his airplane fell at Kelly Field Saturday, died at Kelly Field Hospital Sunday.

Mrs. Frederick Doyle and children left Saturday for Atlanta, Ga., to join Colonel Doyle at his station there. Mrs. Doyle has been the guest of her sister, Miss Alice Gallagher, since her return from New York, where she went to meet Colonel Doyle upon his return from overseas.

Col. and Mrs. Charles Keller arrived last week from Virginia, where they were extensively entertained. Colonel Keller recently returned from overseas with the Blue Ridge Division. He now has returned to Camp Lee, Va., his station. Mrs. Keller remained for a visit to her sister, Miss Alice Gallagher.

Miss Lydia Bullis entertained with a bridge luncheon at the Country Club Tuesday for Mesdames Nesbit, Bulkley, Woodruff and Misses Gertrude McCarthy, Leischner Guenther, Mary Aubrey and Elaine Smith.

Col. and Mrs. O. O. Ellis have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hillyer. Col. and Mrs. Ellis left Thursday for El Paso, where the Colonel will visit his mother.

Lieut. Col. G. A. Porter has reported to the Southern Department wearing four gold chevrons. He has been assigned to duty here as assistant to Col. D. M. McCarthy, department quartermaster and zone supply officer. Col. and Mrs. Porter have moved into quarters at the post.

Eighteen officers and 116 men, comprising two Air Service detachments, left Kelly Field yesterday for McAllen, Texas, one of the airplane bases on the Mexican border. There were eight officers and forty-six men in the first detachment, commanded by Lieut. D. J. Maloy; the second detachment had ten officers and seventy men, commanded by Major L. B. Jacobs. The trip to McAllen was made by train, the ships having been sent several days ago. The second flight will establish a base at

(Continued on page 1680.)



EVERY INTELLIGENT SOLDIER OR SAILOR WHO WISHES TO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH HIS PROFESSION AND WITH WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE MILITARY WORLD SHOULD READ THE

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"THE NEWSPAPER OF THE SERVICES"

ESTABLISHED 1863.

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20 Vesey Street, New York

Fort Sam Houston—Continued from page 1679.

Laredo, but still another base will be established on the border, and these will be separate from the squad of fliers now already working near El Paso under command of Major Edgar Tobin of San Antonio.

Mrs. De Rosey C. Cabell was the honor guest at the regular weekly luncheon of the Rotary Club Friday, sharing honors with General Cabell, who is a member of the club, as a return courtesy for the elaborate dinner given recently when Gen. and Mrs. Cabell entertained the entire Rotary Club at their quarters.

### STATE FORCES.

#### REORGANIZATION OF NEW YORK GUARD.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York Guard, announces that he has found it an excellent foundation for the reconstruction of the National Guard as it existed at the entrance of the United States in the war. Owing to the heavy war requirements for equipment of every kind, practically the entire New York Guard were organized and equipped as infantry. One of the first considerations, therefore, is that of re-establishing the important military branches, Signal Corps, Engineers, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Sanitary Corps, Coast Artillery, etc. This is being gradually accomplished.

Upon the acceptance of the necessary qualified personnel, the War Department will immediately issue the full amount of supplies of all kinds required for the complete equipment of such units and their personnel will come under the provisions of the National Defense Act as regards drill pay and other regulations prescribed. The organizations designated for such recognition and which are merely the first increment of those authorized are as follows:

Second Regiment Infantry, Col. R. H. Gillett, headquarters at Troy, with other units at Cohoes, Canajoharie, Schenectady, Gloversville, Amsterdam, Whitehall, Glens Falls, Saratoga Springs, Hoosic Falls, Plattsburgh and Saranac Lake. Colonel Gillett was a battalion commander in the 106th Infantry in France and was wounded in the battle of the Hindenburg Line.

Third Regiment Infantry, Col. Edgar S. Jennings, headquarters at Syracuse; other units at Newark, Rochester, Geneva, Oswego, Watertown, Sonoma, Brockport, Canandaigua, East Bloomfield, Auburn, Cortland, Pulaski. Colonel Jennings commanded in the 108th Infantry in the A.E.F.

Twenty-third Infantry of Brooklyn, Col. Louis J. Praeger. Seventy-first Infantry of Manhattan, Col. J. Hollis Wells.

This will give one federalized regiment to each of the four Infantry brigades of the State.

First Regiment of Field Artillery, headquarters at Manhattan, with batteries at Syracuse and Binghamton, Col. John T. Delancy, who served with 104th Field Art. in the American E.F. First Battalion Signal Corps, units in Manhattan and Brooklyn, Major James C. Fox. One squadron of 1st Cavalry, commanded by Col. Mortimer D. Bryant, who returned from France as C.O. of 107th Inf. This will be a provisional squadron made up of the following troops of that regiment: Troop C at Brooklyn, D at Syracuse, F at West Brighton and I at Buffalo. Major Robert R. Moyniaux of Syracuse will be the squadron C.O. He commanded the 104th Machine Gun Battalion overseas.

Twelve companies of Coast Artillery from the 13th Coast Defense Command of Brooklyn, Col. Clarence W. Smith, who is to be succeeded on September 13th by Col. Sidney Grant, the former commander who lately returned from service in France.

The Divisional Engineer Regiment and Engineer Train will be made up from the 22d Engineers, at present organized as an Infantry Regiment. Its station is at Fort Washington avenue, Manhattan. The Divisional Sanitary Train will be made up of four field hospitals and four ambulance companies located in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Albany, Rochester, Syracuse and Binghamton.

The allotment of the Militia Bureau to New York of the Congressional appropriation for the support of the National Guard is the factor which determines the present authorization of units, but it is expected that eventually all the other State organizations of Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery will again become federalized National Guard, fully

equipped and participating in the allowances made by the United States.

Orders have already been issued for the organization from the 65th Infantry of Buffalo of a regiment of Heavy Field Artillery to be designated as the 65th Field Artillery, Col. Lyman S. Hubbell, commanding, and in due course other units, as supply and ammunition trains required to complete the Mobile Division will be organized.

The Annual Rifle Competitions of the Pennsylvania Reserve Militia for 1919 will be held upon the State Rifle Range at Mt. Gretna, Pa., beginning Thursday, Aug. 14, 1919, under the direction of Major W. Fred Reynolds, Brigade Ordnance Officer. Weather permitting the following schedule will be strictly adhered to: Aug. 14, Bowman Match and Hershman Match; Aug. 15, Wiggins Match and Potter Match; Aug. 16, Junior Individual Match; Aug. 18, Bradley Match and Rapid Fire Match; Aug. 19, Regimental Match; Aug. 20, Long Range Match; Aug. 21, Governor's Medal Match.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

#### BORN.

ARDERY.—Born at Washington, D.C., July 26, 1919, to the wife of Col. Edward D. Ardery, U.S.A., a daughter.

BANE.—Born at Washington, D.C., July 17, 1919, to the wife of Col. Thurman H. Bane, Air Ser., U.S.A., of 1846 Kenyon street N.W., a daughter.

BARNARD.—Born at Methodist Hospital, Philadelphia, July 28, 1919, to the wife of J. Chandler Barnard, a daughter, Barbara Alice Barnard, granddaughter of Major Arthur B. Owens, U.S.M.C., retired, and Mrs. Owens.

CARVER.—Born at Mineola, Long Island, N.Y., July 4, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Carver, U.S.N., a daughter.

HENRY.—Born at Baltimore, Md., July 25, to the wife of Lieut. Col. James B. Henry, Cav., U.S.A., a son.

KENNEDY.—Born at Camp Lewis, Wash., July 14, 1919, to the wife of Capt. Scott Kennedy, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Scott Kennedy, Jr.

ROBINSON.—Born July 19, 1919, a son, John Allan Robinson, to Comdr. and Mrs. F. M. Robinson, U.S.N.

RUNDELL.—Born at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., July 20, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. F. Earle Rundell, U.S.A., a daughter, Barbara Jane Rundell.

SHURTLEFF.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., July 23, 1919, to the wife of Col. D. K. Shurtleff, a son.

#### MARRIED.

ALGER—BUSHWALL.—At San Antonio, Texas, July 18, 1919, Capt. Julian W. Alger, U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Bushwall.

BRIDGE—LAMB.—At St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, July 18, 1919, Lieut. Paul A. Bridge, U.S.M.C., and Miss Vera E. Lamb.

CONWAY—DE VERE.—At Pensacola, Fla., July 19, 1919, Lieut. Eugene Thomas Conway, U.S.A., and Miss Catherine York De Vere.

CRESSON—JORDAN.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., July 30, 1919, Lieut. Col. Charles C. Cresson, U.S.A., and Miss Mary Jordan.

DAUGHERTY—ANDERSON.—At Indianapolis, Ind., July 18, 1919, Capt. William F. Daugherty, Cav., U.S.A., and Miss Helen Manning Anderson.

EAGAN—SHECKELS.—At Buffalo, N.Y., June 18, 1919, Ensign Joseph D. Eagan, U.S.N., and Miss Helen J. Sheckels.

FISHER—JONES.—At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., during the week ending July 19, 1919, Lieut. David M. Fisher, U.S. Inf., and Miss Dorothy Jones, daughter of Col. W. K. Jones, 44th Inf., U.S.A.

HUNTOON—JORDAN.—At New York City, July 26, 1919, Lieut. Comdr. Frank C. Huntoon, U.S.N., and Miss Frances Jordan.

MILLS—MACE.—At Columbia, S.C., July 22, 1919, Major Benjamin W. Mills, 48th U.S. Inf., and Miss Eva Watson Mace.

OWEN—KIRKHAM.—At New York City July 31, 1919, Major David H. Owen, U.S.M.C., and Miss Ida Guion Kirkham.

RUDELL—BERTMAN.—At St. Nazaire, France, July 16, 1919, Capt. James C. Rudell, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Blanche Bertman, widow of Capt. Myron Bertman, U.S.A.

SHANLEY—BAKER.—At Seattle, Wash., July 24, 1919, Capt. Thomas Shanley, U.S. Coast Guard, and Miss Florence Baker.

WATTENBERG—CRENSHAW.—At Fort Des Moines, Iowa, July 17, 1919, Lieut. John E. Wattenberg, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Ione Crenshaw.

#### DIED.

BOHN.—Died at Albuquerque, N.M., July 25, 1919, Mrs. Lucia Rose Bohn, wife of Capt. John J. Bohn, Cav., U.S.A.

BRANDT.—Died from wounds received in battle at Cumel, France, Oct. 14, 1918, Lieut. John T. Brandt, U.S.A., formerly of North Cambridge, Mass.

COLHOUN.—Died at Arundel-on-the-Bay, Md., July 24, 1919, J. Ross Colhoun, son of Rear Admiral Edmund Ross Colhoun, U.S.N., and brother of Capt. E. R. Colhoun, Pay Director, U.S.N.

DONNELLY.—Died in the Blue Ridge Mountains, Pa., July 29, 1919, Arthur B. Donnelly, a former brigadier general, 85th Division, U.S.A., and a former adjutant general, Missouri National Guard.

ELLIS.—Died at Colon, C.Z., July 25, 1919, Lieut. Albert E. K. Ellis, U.S.N.R.F.

HICKS.—Died at Fort Sill, Okla., July 20, 1919, David Newton Hicks of Junction City, Kas., father of Lieut. Col. Edward H. Hicks, 1st F.A. Interment at Junction City, Kas.

JOHNSTON.—Died at Haselhurst Field, Long Island, N.Y., July 28, 1919, Stephen B. Johnston, U.S.A.

LUDINGTON.—Died at Skaneateles, N.Y., July 28, 1919, Major Gen. Marshall I. Ludington, U.S.A., retired.

MCLEAN.—Died July 29, 1919, Sarah Kilbreth, widow of Lieut. Col. Nathaniel H. McLean, U.S.A. Interment in Cincinnati.

PAGE.—Died at Louisville, Ky., July 24, 1919, Miss Eugenia B. Page, sister of Mrs. Twyman, wife of Lieut. Col. Wilford Twyman, after a lingering illness of many months of suffering.

PHILLIPS.—Died at New Bedford, Mass., July 28, 1919, Mrs. Mearman Rebecca Phillips, aged eighty-nine years, mother of Mrs. George F. Winslow, wife of Rear Admiral George Winslow, Med. Corps, U.S.N.

SPALDING.—Died at Byron, Ill., July 22, 1919, Mrs. John F. Spalding, mother of Lieut. Comdr. R. D. Spalding, U.S.N.

### THE NAVY.

Navy Gazette—Continued from page 1677.

Lieut. Comdrs.: G. C. Fuller to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-1 and on board when commissioned; A. Leder to command U.S.S. Luce; W. N. Beckwith to report R.S. New York.

Lieuts.: L. B. H. Armstrong to Sub. Div. 2, New London, Conn., for duty; H. G. Eberhart to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Long and as eng. off. when commissioned; A. E. Skinner to U.S.S. Reina Mercedes; H. E. Stevens to report to Comdr. Train, Atlantic Fleet, conn. Gyro compasses, Atlantic Fleet; F. J. Legere to conn. f.o. Eagle boats at Ford Motor Works, Detroit; J. Nelson to U.S.S. Leviathan.

Lieuts.: G. Chapman and J. W. O'Leary to conn. f.o. Eagle boats, Ford Motor Works, Detroit, Mich.; Lieuts.: R. L. Dodge to conn. f.o. Eagle boats, Ford Motor Works, Detroit; E. O. Daniels to duty 6th N.D.; J. S. Christensen orders of May 5 rev.

Lieuts. P. V. Cain and J. W. Dodge orders July 14, 1919, revoked; Lieut. W. J. A. V. Heuvel to temp. duty Bu. Nav.; E. G. F. R. DuMasuel to continue treatment Naval Hosp., Washington, D.C.

Lieut. (M.O.) H. G. Dewey to duty Leviathan. Lieut. (C.O.) J. M. Simms to Industrial Dept., navy yard, Norfolk.

Lieut. (C.E.C.) J. H. Richardson to duty Public Works Office, N. Op. Base, Hampton Roads.

Lieuts., j.g.: W. McC. Callaghan to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Hamilton and as eng. off. when commissioned; T. J. Griffen to U.S.S. Wilkes; A. O. Gieselmann to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Litchfield and as eng. off. when commissioned; J. B. Cadenbach to Naval Training Camp, Detroit, and conn. with care of Eagle boats.

Lieut., j.g.: A. J. Fern, F. J. Leonard, E. V. Annattown, J. D. Cornell and W. E. Holden to conn. f.o. Eagle boats at Ford Motor Works, Detroit.

Lieuts., j.g.: M. H. Downs to Naval Air Sta., Akron, Ohio, under training in free balloons; J. C. Mayhew to U.S.S. Wyoming.

Lieuts., j.g.: L. A. Pope to rev. orders of June 16; C. K. Gulbe to orders of July 24, 1919, rev.; W. H. J. McDonald to orders of June 30, 1919, rev.; O. R. Redfern to orders of July 2, 1919, rev., honorably discharged.

Lieut., j.g. (M.C.) D. Lutinger to duty Otsego.

Lieuts., j.g. (S.C.): J. L. Cash to asst. to disab. off., navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; H. J. Jamison to orders of July 10, 1919, July 21, 1919, and June 30, 1919, rev.

Ensigns G. H. Trubenbach, D. E. Todd and C. S. Travis to conn. f.o. Eagle boats at Ford Motor Works, Detroit.

Ensigns: C. Cappel to orders July 8, 1919, rev.; R. D. Lyon to duty under Rec. Insp., Chicago.

Ensigns L. M. Conradson, J. H. Cox and M. A. Head to orders of July 14, 1919, rev.

Ensigns H. E. Haven, C. L. Hutton, H. D. Lytle and P. R. Sterling to U.S.S. South Dakota, Pensacola, for elementary and advanced flight training in heavier-than-air craft.

Ensigns: H. L. Heller to Sub-Chaser 134; A. J. Steelman to Sub-Chaser 291.

Ensigns A. Tripp and E. T. Tripp to conn. f.o. Eagle boats at Ford Motor Works, Detroit.

Ensigns (S.C.): J. Goodman honorably discharged; R. H. Monteth to duty as disab. off., D.S.N.O.T.S., New York; C. W. Gillilan to U.S.S. Baltimore as asst. to supply officer; M. T. Beaton to disab. officer, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Ensigns: W. J. Daly to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, for elementary and advanced flight training in heavier-than-air craft.

Ensigns: P. W. Pautienius to U.S.S. Savannah; W. H. McChesney to det. R.S. Philadelphia, to navy yard, Philadelphia. Pharm. C. H. Dean to U.S.S. President Grant.

#### Orders Issued to Officers July 29, 1919.

Capt. P. Symington to comdt. 3d N.D. Capt. (U.S.C.G.) S. G. Yeandle to U.S.S. Philippines as exec. off.

Comdr. E. C. Jones to duty Sol Navis. Lieut. Comdr.: D. Boyden to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Long and as exec. off. when commd.; S. H. Gear to U.S.S. South Dakota as 1st Lieut.; W. G. Greenman transferred to Floridian; W. M. Strong orders July 24 rev.

Lieut. Comdr.: A. C. Read designated as naval aviator; A. Smart to duty Nopatin; J. D. Smith to command Haven; A. H. George to duty Santa Leonora; P. Herndon to duty Sol Navis.

Lieuts.: C. E. Rosendahl to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Fuller and as exec. off. when commd.; H. J. Ray to U.S.S. Savannah.

Lieuts. S. E. Dillon, J. S. McReynolds, H. W. Jackson, C. J. Wheeler and J. H. Lewis to U.S.S. South Dakota.

Lieuts.: J. G. Atkins to U.S.S. Yarnell; W. G. S. Hatch to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Dickinson and as exec. off. when commd.; R. O. Alexander to U.S.S. Salem; G. O. Keiser to 5th N.D.

Lieuts. J. C. Richards, J. J. O'Brien and W. D. Paris to conn. f.o. Eagle boats Ford Motor Works, Detroit.

Lieut.: H. G. Dewey orders July 26 rev.; J. P. Boulian to temp. duty R. New York; W. E. Lord, continue duty Buitenzorg; A. Hyde to Mars; C. A. Scott to duty N.A.S., Anacostia, D.C.

Lieuts. (j.g.): J. O. Huse to U.S.S. Woolsey; F. A. Ruf to U.S.S. Arcoastook; O. L. Brewington to U.S.S. Balch; J. A. Ouallat to conn. f.o. Eagle boats Ford Motor Works, Detroit; C. E. Beach to New London Ship and Engine Co., Groton, Conn.; C. E. Nordhus to conn. f.o. Eagle boats Ford Motor Works, Detroit; F. W. Allen to U.S.S. Shawmut.

Lieuts. (j.g.): A. Hall det. Philippines R.A.D.; E. F. Baldwin orders June 25 rev.; S. H. Allen to Canadian Trawler 39; J. S. Silver to Canadian Trawler 67; G. S. Rockford to duty Prinz Frederick Wilhelm; R. M. Slocum to duty Edwards; R. L. Foster to duty 5th N.D.; O. N. Bruce to duty Sol Navis; J. F. Gilmore to duty Santa Leonora.

Lieuts. (j.g.): E. P. Herney, A. L. Irwin and R. H. E. Jones to duty Sol Navis.

Lieut. (j.g.) W. Kelly to duty Santa Leonora. Ensign: W. E. A. Mullen to U.S.S. Chalcotson.

Ensigns C. Wilkes and G. C. Basler to U.S.S. Virginia. Ensigns T. S. Thorne and E. E. Pare to U.S.S. Charleston. Ensigns J. F. Rees and F. W. Roberts to U.S.S. Virginia.

Ensigns: R. J. Townsend to U.S.S. Charleston; E. C. Surratt to U.S.S. Arcoastook; H. W. Bentley to Sub-Chaser No. 111, San Juan, P.R.; O. O. Michael to U.S.S. K-2; P. L. Hughes to Transport Hs. Hoboken, N.J.; J. F. Tomely to conn. f.o. Eagle boats Ford Motor Works, Detroit.

Ensign: W. L. Travis to conn. f.o. Eagle boats Ford Motor Works, Detroit; C. W. Proctor to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle boats Ford Motor Works, Detroit; F. E. Hughes to U.S.S. Santa Elena; R. J. Anderson to conn. f.o. U.S. Eagle No. 29 and as engr. off. when commd.; W. H. Stevens to duty Katrina Luckenbach; I. C. Scoy to duty Imperator; M. B. Strout to duty 1st N.D.; O. R. Spar to duty Hgra., London; E. Roberts to duty Pretoria; H. W. Lockwood to duty 8d N.D.; I. W. Cotton to duty Pecot.

Ensigns: J. E. Janey, O. H. Neuport and J. L. Cribben to duty Sol Navis.

Ensigns R. J. Geimer and G. C. Hawa to duty Santa Leonora.

Ensigns: J. D. Kels to duty Santa Leonora; L. D. Hart to Hgra., London; P. J. Weiss to duty Naval Port Office, Hamburg; C. P. Wing to duty Hannibal; G. A. Bergen to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk; G. D. Culver to duty S.C. 888; H. W. Cowin to Hgra., London; E. Carey to duty Nansemond; H. W. Crockett to duty Doherty H.L.; H. W. Gorey to duty Gulfport; C. F. Graft to duty Santa Leonora.

Ensign (P.O.) P. L. Dillon to Hgra., London.

Ensigns: J. E. Byer to duty N.A.S., Rockaway Beach; E. B. Holloway to duty Northern Pacific; E. R. Griffin to Canadian trawler 60; W. A. Merrill to Canadian trawler 59; J. E. B. Price orders June 26 cancelled; F. H. DeBermingham orders July 3 rev.; M. J. Rice honorably discharged; G. W. Wallace orders July 14 rev.; H. Bogard orders July 14, R.A.D., rev.

Lieuts. (M.C.): P. W. Blossom to Marine Rec. Sta., Detroit; F. J. Tassar to U.S.S. North Dakota; K. S. Caldwell to U.S.S. Jason; C. N. Caldwell to U.S.S. Tucker.

Lieut. Comdr. H. M. Eddy (O.E.C.) to duty 4th N.D. Lieut. A. G. Rieke (M.C.) to duty R.S. New York.

Lieuts. (D.C.): S. Kallison to duty Naval Torpedo Sta., Newport, R.I., and A. H. Heller to duty R.S. Philadelphia.

Lieut. (j.g.) (D.C.) C. G. Knell to duty R.S. New York.

Lieuts. (M.C.): H. B. Spaulding to duty Sol Navis; H. G. Danilson to Base Hosp. 5, and G. L. Robillard to duty Santa Clara.

Lieut. (j.g.) (D.C.) T. P. Donahue to duty Navy Yard, Boston.

Lieuts. (j.g.) (M.C.): R. B. Watson to duty Rockaway Beach, and W. Moore to duty Leviathan.

Lieut. (P.O.) J. O. Bequette and Ensign L. V. Flavell to N.P.O., Cardiff.

Lieut. (P.O.) H. P. Tudor dismissed from service July 14. Lieut. (j.g.) Arthur J. Shelly to duty Kitty.

Ensigns (S.O.) Jean D'Yon and W. T. Hall to D.S.N.O.T.S., New York.

Lieut. (j.g.) (S.C.) B. P. Rambo orders June 19 rev. Boats: B. F. Sidwell to duty New London; Harry V. Ball to 3d N.D., and C. L. Barrows to 1st N.D.

Pay Clk. E. S. Adriance to duty Sol Navis. Mchs.: A. O. Fordon to duty Mongolia; J. J. Esser to Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, trial trip.

Guars.: J. H. Hart to Naval Experimental Sta., New London, Conn.; P. G. Cronan to Naval Communications Navy Dept. Boats: V. H. Kyllberg to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Redwing and on board when commd.; A. R. Beach to U.S.S. Cheungung. Carp. W. H. Barry to U.S.S. Madawaska. A.P. Clk. L. Johrden to N.O.T.S., New York, with Sup. Off.

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**ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

C. E. M.—You will find the insignia for the Transportation Corps in paragraph 23(a) of Changes 7, Spec. Reg. 42, and in par. 36(a) of Changes 9, Spec. Reg. 42. As Par. III. of G.O. 54 creates a Transportation Service consolidating all transportation activities except those pertaining to the Motor Transport Corps, the Transportation Service falls heir to the insignia of the Transportation Corps, noted first above.

E. D. O. asks: During peace times can enlisted men in the Army and Navy make allotments to dependents and are dependents entitled to government allowances? Answer: Voluntary allotments may be made from soldiers' pay in peace as well as in war, but the provision for family allowances is good for only one month after termination of the war emergency, according to the War Risk Act.

A. H. K.—This department cannot answer why certain kinds of men, limited Service men for example, are being held. Perhaps from a military standpoint it is just as well to hold you for guard duty for the emergency as to transfer some other emergency men to your duty.

BUDDY.—There has been no suggestion that the Government would abandon any of the forts. Several cantonments have been given up and sold and others will follow. We have published lists from time to time. Congressional determination of the future organization and strength of the Army will naturally have an influence on the disposition of the camp sites. Some weeks ago General Mayall gave out a scheme for localization of the divisions of the Army, based on a proposed strength of some 509,000 men. This was published in our issue of April 6.

READER asks: I am a second lieutenant and for four months of 1918 I commanded one of the Guard and Fire Companies (an organization of 230 men). Has there ever been an opinion rendered by the Judge Advocate General to the effect that I would be entitled to captain's pay during the above period? Answer: No.

H. J. T.—Non-coms. do not benefit by Par. 1044, A.R., except at permanent posts. The Act of April 16, 1918, relating to commutation of quarters for officers in the field, applies only to commissioned officers. There is no definite period required for your service in grade before retirement in such grade.

A. D.—The wartime scale of pay for enlisted men is continued by the Army Appropriation Act of July 11, 1919.

H. M. K.—The Comptroller has ruled that the travel allowance of five cents per mile is not payable to men discharged from a seven-year enlistment when four years thereof has been served, for the purpose of re-enlistment.

READER.—New officers coming into the Regular Army from Class 3 officers would come with rank after that of the latest West Pointers now in the Service. When the Department is ready announcement will be made as to method of determining appointments. First will come selection from efficiency records, then examination, as we understand it. Regarding discharge certificate sent to Zone Finance Officer, and bonus, if not received soon, write again same place. Regarding Carnegie Medal, write Carnegie Foundation, Pittsburgh.

EMS.—There is no authority for commissions for band leaders in the Regular establishment. The proposed reorganization bill would give the rank of second lieutenant to band leaders. In the emergency Army commissions were issued, but after the armistice no new commissions were issued to band leaders who had been recommended for same but had not been ordered commissioned. No word has been issued as to reconstitution as the 23d and 24th Cavalry of these organizations which were authorized in 1916 but converted into Field Artillery for the war. Submit your fourth and fifth questions through the channel. As to precedence, see par. 9, A.R.

R. V. M.—Submit your claim for commutation of quarters April 18-June 30, 1918, to the Auditor. As this allowance authorized under the Act of April 16, 1918, for the Army was likewise payable to the Navy officers, all that was lacking was the money. This was not available until July 1, 1918, when the Naval Appropriation Act was signed.

V. S. E.—So far as we have observed the Reservists are not being furloughed for attendance at business college. Congress requires that the drafted man be released, but the release of the reservist depends upon the exigencies of the Service, in that the Army must be brought up to strength by recruiting before releasing the contract men on furlough. Patience.

S. G.—For conditions of employment as school teachers in the Philippines apply to the Philippine Civil Service commission. All government owned passenger automobiles are supposed to carry the legend "for official use only." The percentages you ask for regarding certain officer service overseas are not available.

ble. Regarding transportation of Army wives, apply to the Army Transport Service.

J. F. M.—According to Special Regulations 43, Officers' Reserve Corps, the age limits for appointments therein are 21 to 32 for 2d lieutenant, not over 36 for 1st lieutenant to 40 for captain, to 45 for major. However, the Army Appropriation Act of July 11, 1919, provides that "officers of the emergency Army appointed to the Officers' Reserve Corps may be appointed therein to the grade held by them in the emergency Army or next higher grade, as the Secretary of War may direct."

T. F. M.—It is more than likely that you would be assigned to duty with some other organization, at least until your outfit returns to the U.S. However, we suggest that you apply through the channel.

J. H. W.—An emergency man is either a drafted man or one who enlisted for the emergency. If you enlisted May 22, 1917, for seven years you are not an emergency man.

T. H. M. asks: Was commissioned from 1st sergeant. Was honorably discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability "in line of duty." Should I have been retired? If not, am I entitled to compensation? Am I entitled to mileage to place of acceptance of commission? Answer: As you were an emergency officer, you are not entitled to retirement as an officer; neither could you be retired as an enlisted man. If your disability is such as to come within the pension requirements, see a War Risk officer regarding compensation under the War Risk Act. Discharged as an enlisted man you would have received five cents a mile. Ask the Zone Finance Officer, Lemon Building, Washington, D.C., regarding your right to four cents a mile as an officer on discharge.

W. H. S.—Your short volunteer service in the Army in 1898 does not count as a period; neither can you count your Navy service 1900-4 towards Army enlistment computation. It all counts, though, toward the thirty years for retirement.

J. R. B.—Regarding marksmanship qualification pay see A.R. 1345, as amended.

RESERVE.—You cannot get your discharge except for the purpose of re-enlisting. You may be furloughed, but how soon we cannot say. Watch the orders. Man who enlisted before Nov. 1, 1916, serves four years active and is then, in time of peace, entitled to furlough to Reserve. One who enlisted after Nov. 1, 1916, must serve three years, then goes to the Reserve. Until the emergency is declared at an end, and until the War Department issues orders regarding the Regulars due for furlough, we cannot promise you anything.

T. E.—The Victory Medal will not be ready for issue for several months. Service in the U.S. gives title to the medal as well as service abroad, except for the battle clasp. See Regulations as to your right to good conduct medal. The ribbon of the Spanish Campaign badge is yellow, blue, yellow, blue, yellow; that of the Spanish Campaign medal is yellow, green, yellow.

H. W. M.—Various corrections were made in the divisional casualty tables since first publication, but we have not published a complete set of revised tables in one issue. You may have access to our files by calling at our office.

W. C. B.—The 413th Telegraph Battalion has been demobilized for some weeks. Submit your query to The Adjutant General of the Army.

J. P. F.—The address of the secretary-general of the Military Order of Foreign Wars is Major David Shanks, U.S. Guards, Camp Dix, N.J.

B. H. C.—The strength of the Regular Army in March, 1917, was 7,421 officers, 133,038 men.

J. A. B. asks: If a temporary officer is granted fifteen days' leave of absence prior to his discharge and at the expiration of his leave reports to the nearest demobilization camp for immediate discharge in compliance with Par. 5, Cir. 350, War Dept., July 12, 1919, does he receive mileage to place of his acceptance, in case he was an enlisted man discharged to accept his commission, in which case he did not receive his travel pay as allowed to enlisted men discharged per expiration of term of service and separated from the service, or is the fast per diem decision A.G.O. that he was not separated from the Service but only a case involving a change from enlisted to commissioned status, and thereby not entitled to travel pay? Answer: Being discharged as an officer, his pay status is that of an officer. Travel pay in such case is four cents a mile.

G. W. L.—According to the Congressional Record, the bill H.R. 485, Mr. Dyer, to increase the pay of certain grades of officers, was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. This error will be corrected and the bill will be referred to the Military Committee.

J. P. S. asks: If a man has completed thirty years' service next October and is placed upon the retired list, on what pay schedule will his retired pay be based, on the pre-war pay, or on that recently fixed by the Naval Appropriation Act of July 11, 1919. Some claim that the man will be paid according to the old scale, and others that the provisions of the recent Appropriation Act will prevail. The contention of the latter group is that the pay being made permanent, during his enlistment, and being his permanent pay at the time of his retirement, his pension must of necessity be computed on that basis. On what other basis could it possibly be figured? Would it be right or lawful to go back some years to the pre-war status to arrange for the man's retired pay, ignoring the rate of pay that existed permanently at the time of his retirement? Answer: The law (Sept. 17, Act of March 2, 1909) says "That when an enlisted man shall have served thirty years either in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, or in all, he shall . . . be placed upon the retired list, with seventy-five per centum of the pay and allowances he may then be in receipt of." This would seem to indicate clearly that there would be no harking back to the pre-war pay for a base from which to figure the seventy-five per cent. However, the question of retirement pay under the Act of July 11, 1919, has not come before the Judge Advocate General of the Army, hence there has been no decision. Official or unofficial opinions for publication are prohibited by order of the Secretary. It is advised that J. P. S. write his request for an opinion direct to Secretary Daniels, who will then refer it to the Comptroller of the Treasury for decision.

A. K.—Lieut. (j.g.) B. F. B. is stationed on the U.S.S. Kalk; last address, care of Postmaster, New York city.

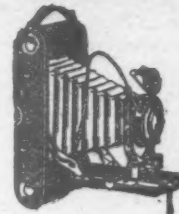
X. W. T.—Follow the directions given in the paragraph to which you refer, as to vacancies for ex-officers as teachers in South America and the Orient and elsewhere. Write to Col. Arthur Woods, assistant to the Secretary of War.

I. C. C. asks: A soldier enlisted in April, 1916. What date will soldier be entitled to pay for second enlistment period? Please quote authority. Answer: April, 1920, as he enlisted prior to Nov. 1, 1916. See Sec. 27, National Defense Act.

E. C. asks: A soldier served three years on a seven-year enlistment and was discharged to accept a commission as 1st lieutenant. He was at that time on his fourth enlistment period. He has served two years as an officer. Does he get credit for two enlistment periods for the above services upon re-enlistment to his former grade, i.e., will he be serving his sixth enlistment period? Answer: No; his service as officer counts as continuous service for the purpose of determining enlisted status and pay on re-enlistment. He would be in his fifth period.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—If you will write to the association mentioned in your inquiry you will no doubt be able to get a copy of its annual report, an outline of which appeared recently in our columns.

H. W. M. asks: (1) Brief record and list of survivors of the 1st Field Battalion Signal Corps, A.E.F. (2) List of medals and badges entitled for the following service: Enlisted March 30, 1893, served three years and three months; enlisted March 19, 1897, served through the Cuban Campaign in Cuba until Aug. 16, 1898; discharged, Oct. 19, 1898; enlisted in 1st Utah Cavalry June 24, 1916, which was shortly after federalized and sent to Mexican border, where I served until Dec. 22, 1916, discharged to re-enlist in Regular Service, and on Mexican border up to present time. (3) What steps if any should be taken to secure or expedite the payment of soldier's wife's allotment, no payment having been received since February, 1919, a total of \$100 being now due? Three letters have been written the War Risk Insurance Bureau regarding these payments, without result. Answer: (1) This is not available. According to Organization Directory of July 19 the 1st Field Battalion Signal Corps is in active service. (2) You are entitled to Spanish War Badge and Mexican Border Medal. If you haven't these, apply through channel to the A.G. (3) There was a lack of funds for some time, but Con-



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gress recently appropriated a large amount for the deficiencies in the War Risk funds. If allotments have not been paid, write again.

**FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY NOTES.**

Camp Jackson, S.C., July 27, 1919.

Mrs. George A. Jackson, wife of Captain Jackson, 48th Inf., has just returned from a two weeks' visit with her mother in Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. R. M. O'Day, wife of Captain O'Day, adjutant, 48th Inf., recently entertained at an "at home" in honor of Mrs. Harry R. Lee, wife of Colonel Lee, 48th Inf. The apartment at 1423 Pendleton street, Columbia, was charmingly decorated with nasturtiums and daisies in a color scheme of yellow and white. The wives of the officers of the 48th Infantry who were present were Mesdames Benjamin J. Marshall, Edmund A. Munoz, George A. Jackson, John B. Banks, A. H. Luse, Cecil D. Wilson, Leon A. Pindar and Milton J. Damos and the Misses Sarah and Bessie Marshall.

Capt. John L. Hougardy is on leave at Jersey City, N.J. Major Joseph B. Fats made a short trip to Chattanooga to be present at an operation on his little daughter. Col. Harry R. Lee, commanding the 48th Infantry, has returned to duty with the regiment after being absent for ten days on court-martial duty at Governors Island.

Mrs. R. M. O'Day and little daughter Phyllis are spending the summer in Pullman, Wash., with Mrs. O'Day's mother, Mrs. L. M. Gregory. Before her return to Columbia, Mrs. O'Day expects to visit in Seattle, Portland and Tacoma. Captain O'Day's father is also located at Pullman. Mrs. K. S. Snow is enjoying a visit from her sister, Mrs. Ripers. Capt. and Mrs. Snow have an apartment for the summer at 902 Woodrow street, Shandon, Columbia. Major and Mrs. Sidney C. Smith have taken an apartment at the same number. Major Smith has been on duty with the 48th since May 1.

The recruiting campaign of the 48th Infantry carried on among the overseas organizations passing through Camp Jackson came to a close with the discontinuance of Camp Jackson as a demobilization center on July 15. The regiment now has a permanently enlisted strength of 885, of whom half have been re-enlisted from outside organizations, 340 re-enlisted within the regiment and 105 enlisted prior to April 2, 1917. Considering the relatively small number of troops passing through Camp Jackson since the resumption of recruiting the result on the part of the regiment is considered very good. All men of emergency enlistment who are eligible for discharge were transferred to other camps for discharge prior to July 15. The regimental band, after being depleted by the discharge of emergency men, has now been recruited to a point where it can continue its reputation gained under Bandleader Valentine Martone for being one of the best regimental bands in the Service.

The 48th Infantry is the only regular line organization at Camp Jackson and has charge of the guard of the camp as well as managing the camp stockade, wherein are detained a large number of draft evaders and other prisoners sent to Camp Jackson from Camps Sevier, Green and Wadsworth.

**FORT MYER.**

Fort Myer, Va., July 22, 1919.

The 11th Cavalry left on July 9 for Monterey, Calif., for station. The troop train left Rosslyn about two o'clock on Wednesday to music by the 3d Cavalry band. The 11th Cavalry was under command of Lieut. Col. Charles R. Mayo, who took the regiment over when Col. James Lockett retired. Among the officers accompanying the regiment to the coast were Lieut. R. E. Williams, adjutant; Capt. H. W. Shaw, supply troops; Captains Harper, Myers, Johnson, Lytle and Saunders, and Major Ferris. A great many friends and relatives were down to bid the 11th Cavalry good-bye.

Chaplain Ignatius Fealy had as his house guest Bishop O'Connell, of Richmond, Va., who came from Richmond to confirm a number of the post children. Mrs. Baylies, wife of Cpt. A. L. Baylies, returned to the post on Wednesday after spending some time in Atlanta.

Lieut. Col. William O. Reed has taken over command of the post and the regiment has gotten settled. Lieutenant Colonel Reed has made a number of changes and improvements in the post since taking command. Lieutenant Brooks, of Camp Meade, spent the week-end on the post with Col. and Mrs. G. E. Griffin.

Chaplain Ignatius Fealy entertained on Sunday at a dinner in honor of Bishop O'Connell. The tables had as centerpiece silver loving cups filled with pink gladioli and yellow tea roses. All the officers of the post attended.

Mrs. Weeks, wife of Captain Weeks, the post adjutant, has with her her sister, Miss Phillips. Chaplain Head, who has been spending some time in New York, has returned to the post. Lieutenant Colonel Griffin arrived on the post from Atlanta to spend some time with his family.

Mrs. McNamee, wife of Col. Michael M. McNamee, entertained at a tea-dance on Saturday in honor of the bachelor officers of the 3d Cavalry. Mrs. McNamee was assisted in receiving by her house guests, Mrs. Barringer and Mrs. de Kraf, of New York. The tea tables and house were attractively decorated with large bowls of hydrangeas of different colors. A string orchestra furnished the music for dancing. Among the guests were Mrs. John Milliken; Mrs. Paul Frank, daughter of General March; Miss Frances Morrow, daughter of Col. Frank Morrow; Miss Bernice Smithers, daughter of Colonel Smithers; Miss Martha Griffin, daughter of Colonel Griffin; Misses Helmick, Bullard, Abbott, Phillips, Shaw and Darrah.

Lieut. Howard B. Stewart, formerly of the 11th Cavalry and who has been in the post hospital for several months recovering from an accident, has been again transferred to Walter Reed Hospital. Capt. and Mrs. Daly are to leave shortly for Fort

(Continued on page 1691)



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Fort Myer—Continued from page 1681.

Ethan Allen for station, as Captain Daly is in command of the machine gun troop.

Mrs. Wing, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Weeks, wife of Capt. J. W. Weeks, for some time, has returned to her home. Col. James D. Fife has been joined by his wife and children and they are now settled in quarters No. 27. Mrs. Joseph M. Swing, wife of Major Swing, and small son have left for Mountain Lake Park, Md., to spend the summer.

Col. Arthur Thayer was here last week as the guest of his son, Capt. Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav. Capt. H. S. Hostetter, 11th Cav., who was injured some time ago while playing baseball, is still confined to the post hospital. Mrs. Weeks, wife of Capt. J. W. Weeks, post adjutant, has as her house guest her sister, Miss Phillips.

Capt. Deal, of the 3d Cavalry, who has been quite ill at the post hospital with tonsillitis, is again able to be about.

Major H. L. Flynn, formerly with the 11th Cavalry, has been the guest of Lieut. B. E. Gifford for several weeks. Col. Michael M. McNamee has arrived on the post to spend some time with his family. Miss Shaw, of New Mexico, sister of Capt. H. W. Shaw, 11th Cav., is spending some time in the city with Lieut. Col. and Mrs. B. W. Phillips before joining her brother at Monterey, Calif.

Lieut. Col. John Milliken, of the General Staff and son-in-law of General March, has been specially assigned to duty as provost marshal of the District of Columbia during the riots in the city. Lieutenant Colonel Milliken relieved Captain Kernan, 68d Infantry, as provost marshal.

It is hoped that Fort Myer will soon be the scene of many exciting polo-games, as it was before the war, as the officers of the 3d Cavalry are splendid horsemen and are soon to organize a polo team here.

Preparations are being made on the post to receive a battalion of the 19th Field Artillery, ordered here.

The machine gun troop of the 3d Cavalry have received or-

ders sending them to Fort Ethan Allen to join the 3d Cavalry, which is stationed there.

## NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., July 15, 1919.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles C. Ross, and little son, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hampton, at their cottage, Virginia Beach, have returned to their home, Raleigh avenue. Mrs. C. Moran Barry, who has been the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Horace Spurgin, Fort Monroe, has returned to her home, Mowbray Arch. Mrs. M. E. Diedrichsen, who has been spending six weeks at Virginia Beach, has arrived in Portsmouth to spend several weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Martin, Hatton street, before joining Ensign Martin E. Diedrichsen at Newport. Rear Admiral A. M. Knight and his daughter, Miss Katherine Knight, who have been guests at the Monticello, have returned to Washington.

Rear Admiral R. E. Coonts had a dinner on the Wyoming Monday for Mrs. Coonts, Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Hutchison, Major and Mrs. Harry Schmidt, U.S.M.C.; Miss Bertha Coonts, Comdr. J. N. Ferguson and Major Roland E. Brumbaugh, U.S.M.C. A dance was given on the Wyoming Monday evening by officers for Rear Admiral and Mrs. R. E. Coonts, Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Hutchison, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Clyde G. West, Major and Mrs. H. I. Schmidt, U.S.M.C.; Mrs. W. N. Richardson, Mrs. J. N. Heiner, Miss Bertha Coonts, Comdr. J. N. Ferguson, Major R. E. Brumbaugh, U.S.M.C.; Commander W. E. Finleisen, Lieut. Mark I. Sperry and Lieutenant Clark. Mrs. John F. S. Norris is spending a week in New York to be with her husband, Major Norris, who is attached to the U.S.S. New York. The officers and their wives of the U. S. Submarine Station had a dance and buffet supper at Pine Beach Hotel, Naval Base, Wednesday.

Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Hutchison had a dinner Friday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. R. E. Coonts, Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Christy and Constr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates, jr. Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Todd, U.S.N., have returned from their wedding trip and for the present are guests of Mrs. Todd's mother, Mrs. H. B. Westman, Lonsdale apartment, Colonial avenue. Judge and Mrs. Monroe, of Texas, are guests of their son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. H. G. Bullard, at the Country Club. Rear Admiral and Mrs. R. E. Coonts and Miss Bertha Coonts are guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. D. Howard, Westover avenue.

Comdr. and Mrs. Halsey Powell, who have been the guests of Dr. Robert Perkins since returning from McAfee, Ky., where they were guests of Commander Powell's parents, have left for Newport, R.I., where Commander Powell has been appointed aid to Rear Admiral William S. Sims, Major and Mrs. William H. Ruperus, U.S.M.C., and little son, who have been spending some time at Willoughby Beach, sailed Friday from New York for Haiti, where Major Ruperus has been ordered for duty. Mrs. B. S. Bullard and little son returned last week to Edgewater, where they are spending the summer after being guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. H. G. Bullard, in Washington. Lieut. Comdr. M. P. Refo, attached to the U.S.S. Vermont, is spending a few days with Mrs. Refo and children at their home, Freemason street. Miss Aroostina Seales, of Annapolis, is the guest of Miss Charlotte Gordon, Virginia Beach. Major and Mrs. Harry I. Schmidt had a card party at Marine Barracks Friday evening for Col. and Mrs. W. N. McKelvy, U.S.M.C.; Major and Mrs. Holland M. Smith, Major and Mrs. A. A. Vandergrift, Major and Mrs. J. A. Russell, Surg. and Mrs. E. A. M. Gendreau, Capt. and Mrs. Frank Whiting, Mrs. J. F. S. Norris, Mrs. F. C. Hall, Capt. Nimmo Old, jr., and Omar T. Pfeiffer.

Major and Mrs. J. A. Russell had a card party Tuesday evening at Marine Barracks for Col. and Mrs. W. N. McKelvy, Major and Mrs. A. A. Vandergrift, Surg. and Mrs. E. A. M. Gendreau, Major and Mrs. Holland M. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. C. B. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Major and Mrs. Harry I. Schmidt, Mrs. J. F. S. Norris, Mrs. F. G. Hall, Capt. Omar T. Pfeiffer and Lieut. Harry Livingston.

Lieut. J. R. Lannon had a dinner Wednesday on the Mississippi for Mrs. Lannon, Misses Edith and Frances Judson, Alice Hitchcock, of New York; Ensigns Kirk Coleman, White and Keith, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. N. Richardson and a dinner at the apartment in the Clark, Portsmouth, for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. C. G. West and Comdr. J. C. Cunningham, U.S.N.

Norfolk, Va., July 22, 1919.

Miss Mary Carrington Galt, who has been the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Galt, jr., Suffolk, Va., has returned to her home, Westover avenue.

Mrs. H. H. Christy, who has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. W. N. McKelvy, Marine Barracks, has left to be the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Crawford, New Haven, Conn., where she will be joined by her daughter, Miss Marjorie Christy, who has been visiting friends in Hampton, Va.

Capt. H. H. Christy had a dinner on the U.S.S. Wyoming Wednesday, for Mrs. Christy, Capt. and Mrs. Hutchison, U.S.N.; Col. and Mrs. W. N. McKelvy, U.S.M.C., and Rear Admiral and Mrs. R. M. Watt, U.S.N. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. G. J. McMillin and daughter have arrived to be guests of Mrs. McMillin's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Roane, at Farchmont.

Mrs. J. F. S. Norris has returned to the Marine Barracks after spending a week at the Chamberlin Old Point, to be with Major Norris, who is attached to the U.S.S. New York. Mrs. Norris and family and Mrs. Florida Hall will soon move from the Marine Barracks to their former home, Park View, Portsmouth. Miss May Phelps, who has been spending several weeks with her aunt in Washington, has returned to the Hotel Monroe to join her parents, Comdr. and Mrs. Harry Phelps, U.S.N. Med. Dir. and Mrs. L. W. Spralling and Miss Sarah Spralling are at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. Col. Edwin P. Tignor, U.S.A., who has been overseas for a year, recently returned, and with Mrs. Tignor is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Tignor, North street, Portsmouth, leaving later for Charleston, S.C., where Colonel Tignor is on duty.

Mrs. R. M. Watt has returned to her home in the yard from New York. Mrs. Harry C. Dodson, who has been the guest of friends in Hampton to see her son, Lieut. Harry L. Dodson, U.S.N., who is attached to the U.S.S. Breesa, which sailed for the West coast Saturday, has returned to her home.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clifford G. Richardson, U.S.N., and little daughter will leave this week to spend some time at Willoughby Beach. Mrs. C. I. Millard has left for Jamestown, R.I., where she will spend the remainder of the summer with her daughter, Mrs. E. P. Ueberoth. Mrs. Philip Seymour and little son, who have been spending some time at Mrs. Eliza Downer's, Bute street, to be near Lieut. Comdr. Seymour, attached to the U.S.S. Mississippi, have left for New Orleans to spend several weeks before joining Lieut. Comdr. Seymour on the Pacific coast.

## SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Cal., July 17, 1919.

Major Gen. J. E. Kuhn, U.S.A., the new commanding officer at Camp Kearny, arrived in this city Sunday night, accompanied by Mrs. Kuhn, and they have taken residence for the present at the U. S. Grant Hotel. General Kuhn officially assumed command at Camp Kearny Monday, succeeding Brig. Gen. Frederick S. Strong, who, with Mrs. Strong, has left for the North. Major Theodore Macauley, Air Ser., U.S.A., commander of Telferfield Field, Fort Worth, Texas, is here on leave, accompanied by Mrs. Macauley and their daughter. Major Macauley was formerly stationed at Rockwell Field, and since going to Texas has made four flights between this city and Fort Worth. Mrs. Macauley and daughter will remain here during the summer.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert G. Ervin entertained with a dinner party at their home in Coronado Saturday, taking their guests afterward to Hotel del Coronado for the week-end dance. The party included Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. F. Fullam, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Arthur J. Hanlon, Mrs. Henry Nichols and Miss

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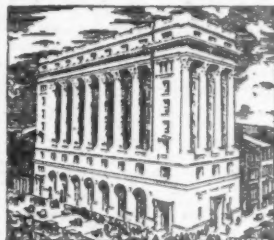
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Nichols, of Boston. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. W. Spencer, U.S.N., were hosts for an aquaplaning party aboard a motor launch Saturday, supper being served on board and the party afterwards going to the dance at Hotel del Coronado. Aquaplaning is becoming a popular sport, and with a speedy launch having the surf-boards in tow there is plenty of excitement for the participants.

Capt. and Mrs. Fletcher Harper were hosts at dinner Saturday at Hotel del Coronado, their guests including Brig. Gen. and Mrs. E. A. Miller and their daughter, Mrs. W. B. Geary, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Geary, U.S.A., who has just landed in New York from overseas. General Miller recently returned from France.

Comdr. and Mrs. D. A. Scott, U.S.N., are at the Hotel del Coronado, the former having arrived with the flagship Minneapolis from the north on Tuesday.

## CAMP TRAVIS.

Camp Travis, Texas, July 17, 1919.

The San Antonio Express of July 11 contains a fine picture of Major Gen. James H. McRae, commander of Camp Travis, and an interesting comment of his work overseas, from which we quote: "Although he is a commander of the Bath (British), a commander of the Legion of Honor (French), and winner of the Croix de Guerre and Distinguished Service Medal, one of the most prized possessions of Major General McRae, the new commander of Camp Travis, is a personal letter from General Pershing, in which the American commander, referring to the 78th Division, which General McRae led to victory in France, said: 'All ranks should take just pride in such a commendable showing as well as in the record of service in France which stands to their credit.' The part played by Major General McRae in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, which resulted in the capture of Grand Pré by the 78th Division, is told in the citations which bestowed upon him the Croix de Guerre and the Distinguished Service Cross."

Capt. and Mrs. William Brady and children left July 17 for their home in Philadelphia. Captain Brady received his discharge after two years' duty in the Medical Corps.

Capt. Norman Lee Baldwin, commanding one of the companies of the 35th Infantry in Camp Travis, was ordered to recruit, train and take a Regular Army Infantry company to Vladivostok, Siberia. He will sail from San Francisco Aug. 15 for Vladivostok.

The extensive community houses at Camp Travis and one at Kelly Field maintained during the war by the Masonic bodies of San Antonio are to be donated to the Boy Scouts organization and will be located in one of the city parks.

The big splash in the giant Army pool at camp will probably be held July 24. Separate compartments will be maintained for enlisted men, officers and women guests, and a schedule of hours will be arranged. In addition to showers, lavatories and dressing rooms, a gymnasium will be fitted up for the use of men in training. Four life guards will be on duty all day. The pool is the only one of its kind in the Army. It holds 175,000 gallons of water and is 106 feet long, thirty-three feet wide and four to nine feet deep. Col. H. B. Farrar, commander of the 843d Field Art., is visiting his family here in the city, 950 Grayson street. He left Camp Travis in June, 1918, for overseas service. Col. and Mrs. Robert H. Lewis left this week for Cloudford, N.M., for a stay of several weeks, and upon their return will be stationed at Camp Stanley. Major and Mrs. W. H. Henderson have moved from the Toltec Apartments to quarters No. 19, Infantry post.

Major Gen. James H. McRae arrived June 24 to take command at Camp Travis, relieving Brig. Gen. H. C. Hodges, who will leave soon for Seattle, to assume command of the North Pacific Coast Artillery District. General McRae was accompanied by Mrs. McRae and his two daughters, Misses Dorothy and Mildred McRae, who will make their home for the present at the Hotel Menger.

Major and Mrs. G. E. Stratemeyer entertained at the Country Club dinner-dance July 12 for a number of friends. Capt.



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apolls; destroyer tenders Birmingham, Aristook; six mine planters, four colliers, three supply ships, naval transport Saturn, hospital ship Comfort, tug, etc. The collier Saturn arrived here Monday and will remain for ten days taking on stores before again sailing for the north. Aug. 12 has been set for the launching of the destroyers Zane and Litchfield. The destroyer 880 has been assigned the name Trevor in honor of Lieut. Comdr. George A. Trevor. His mother, Mrs. B. C. Trevor, of San Diego, will come here to act as sponsor when the vessel is launched this fall.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, July 19, 1919.

Col. and Mrs. Ernest Bingham have taken quarters in the bachelor building at the Presidio temporarily. Colonel Bingham is just home from overseas and has been spending a short leave with his family in Alabama. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Manuel M. Garrett and their two children are waiting at the Presidio for transportation to Hawaii. Mrs. Garrett's home is in Honolulu, where she will be welcomed by many friends.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Treat and their two daughters left the Presidio for Camp Sherman, Ohio, by way of Yosemite. Lieut. Col. Alvan C. Gillem and Capt. J. C. Baker have just received orders for Siberia. Mrs. Baker will return to her home in Danville, Ill., and Mrs. Gillem to Nogales, Ariz. Colonel Gillem's sister, Miss Carolyn Gillem, has been visiting her brother for two weeks. Major Gillem is here on leave to see his son before he leaves for Siberia.

Mrs. C. K. Wing passed through here yesterday on her way to meet her husband on his return from Germany. Mrs. Wing and her aunt, Mrs. Paul McCook, have been occupying Mrs. Merriman's cottages in Monterey. Col. and Mrs. McCook are coming for station to San Francisco, where Mrs. Parrington, Mrs. McCook's mother, will make her home with them.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas Pearce are at the Clift Hotel. Colonel Pearce is taking Col. John H. Gardner's place as recruiting officer. Mrs. Timothy Coughlan and children are visiting Mrs. Coughlan's mother and father, Col. and Mrs. John H. Gardner. Col. and Mrs. William Tobin and Miss Virginia Tobin are at the Presidio waiting Colonel Tobin's orders for permanent station. Lieut. Col. Wallace MacNamara is here on leave with his family. Mrs. MacNamara and Douglas have remained here during Colonel MacNamara's absence.

Miss Patricia Merriman entertained at an informal dinner before the last hop. Her guests were Misses Suzanne Guilfoyle, Evelyn Judge, Carolyn Gillem, Virginia Tobin, Capt. E. K. Meredith, Lieut. J. K. Cannon, Lieut. Robert Sharpe, Capt. J. E. Ballard, Mr. Frederick Iverson, Lieut. and Mrs. W. D. Seay are at the post while Lieutenant Seay is on duty with the R.O.T.C. Mrs. H. W. Hall and her son, Howard Smith, are living on Broderick and Filbert streets while Major Hall is on duty in Washington.

Mrs. L. H. Dorcy is up from her home in Monterey. Her little daughter is in the Letterman Hospital with a badly broken arm.

Mrs. W. K. Wright is at the Cecil Hotel in the city. She will remain here until her brother, Admiral Hugh Rodman, arrives with the Pacific Fleet in August. Mrs. Reed E. De R. Hoyle with her children, is visiting her father, Colonel Guilfoyle. Miss Suzanne Guilfoyle is also on a visit home during vacation. Mrs. Otto Trigg has gone to Fort Ethan Allen, to join her husband, who is returning from overseas.

Col. and Mrs. Guy L. Edie have just returned from a trip to Lake Tahoe. Col. and Mrs. Royal Reynolds have moved from the Presidio to quarters at the Letterman Hospital. Miss Eleanor Felt is visiting her aunt and uncle, Capt. and Mrs. Lowman, M.C. in the West Coast.

Miss Elizabeth Stewart, of Philadelphia, is visiting Chaplain and Mrs. Hutt. Col. and Mrs. Henry I. Raymond, retired, have moved from the Cecil Hotel in the city to the Carleton Hotel in Oakland.

The sum of \$425 was made at a card and tea party given at the Presidio recently in benefit of the Army Relief. The 44th Infantry later gave a charming tea dance and netted considerably over \$3000 for the same cause.

PUGET SOUND NAVAL STATION.

Puget Sound, Wash., July 19, 1919.

Capt. E. H. Holt, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Holt are receiving congratulations from their friends over the birth of a son. Mrs. Holt is at the Naval Hospital.

Capt. Luther E. Gregory, C.O.E., and Mrs. Gregory were hosts at a dinner party at their quarters on Monday in honor of Mrs. Louis Chappelle, wife of Colonel Chappelle, U.S.A., adjutant general of the Philippine Department, and for Mr. and Mrs. George Beresford Roberts, Miss Beryl Dill, of Bremerton, Ensign Elmer Van Epps.

Comdr. and Mrs. C. C. Fowel entertained at dinner in their quarters on board the U.S. receiving ship Philadelphia, July 10, for Misses Mary Diven and Mabel Ashley, of the Hostess House in Bremerton, and Lieut. E. J. Barnes, U.S.N.R.F.

Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Hoopes, who for two years has been on duty at this yard as supply officer, was relieved July 15 by Comdr. E. H. Barber. Lieutenant Commander Hoopes, with Mrs. Hoopes and their three daughters, left the yard this week for his new station at Charleston, S.C.

Comdr. and Mrs. M. E. Reed, formerly of this station, but now of Mare Island, arrived Monday night to be guests of Lieut. Comdr. O. W. Fowler.

ARMY NOTES.

Mrs. Louis Chappelle, wife of Col. Louis Chappelle, C.A.C., U.S.A., adjutant general of the Philippine Dept., and son Louis, who for ten days have been visiting relatives and friends in Bremerton and Seattle, left on Wednesday for Los Angeles, where they will join Colonel Chappelle and visit relatives prior to sailing from San Francisco July 26 for Manila, P.I., via Vladivostok and Shanghai.

Mrs. George O. Hubbard was guest of honor last Friday when Mrs. Howell entertained at Fort Worden with three tables of bridge and a number of additional guests for tea. Among those present were Mrs. M. M. Mason, Mrs. Easterbrook, Major and Mrs. Common, Major and Mrs. Finley, Capt. and Mrs. McDowell, Misses Mason, Downs, Ives and Grogg, Major Hubbard, Major Stearns, Captain Howell, Lieutenant Grippen and Chaplain Paige.

Mrs. James Hayden and Mrs. Emmet Addis are guests of their brother, Col. John L. Hayden, at Fort Worden. Chaplain Londahl, Miss Londahl, Lieut. and Mrs. McCord and Capt. Don Hileon are recent arrivals at Fort Flagler.

24TH INFANTRY NOTES.

Columbus, N.M., July 14, 1919.

An informal reception was given on June 28 to meet the ladies who have recently come to the post. Among those introduced by Colonel Hadsell were Mrs. Manchester, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Manchester; Mrs. Howard, wife of Captain Howard; Mrs. Barringer, wife of Lieutenant Barringer; Mrs. Van Cleave, wife of Lieutenant Van Cleave. Dancing was enjoyed for some time. Col. and Mrs. P. R. Manchester had as dinner guests last Wednesday Miss Tepler, of El Paso, and Lieut. J. L. Garza. Capt. and Mrs. Howard, who have recently returned from their honeymoon, were honor guests on June 29 at an informal dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. Lee. Among those who have moved from Columbus to the post are Capt. and Mrs. Hanson, Major and Mrs. Dwyer and Capt. and Mrs. McHale.

Announcements of the marriage of Miss Frances Dabney to Capt. Leslie L. Connett have been received by friends here, the ceremony being performed June 28 at Long Beach, Calif. Capt. and Mrs. Connett returned July 1 from a short bridal tour on the Pacific coast and are at home to their friends in quarters.

Major and Mrs. Moreno have gone to Long Island, the Major having been transferred to a school of research. Mrs. Bruce Q. Kirk and little son, Bruce, Jr., have returned from a

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visit in Austin, Texas. They were accompanied home by Mrs. Kirk's sister, Miss Lane, of Austin.

A pretty luncheon was given by Mesdames Orrill and Markon on Friday for Mesdames Forster, Manchester, Lee and Howard. Mrs. Lee gave a bridge on Saturday in honor of Miss Tepler, of El Paso, and the new brides who have recently joined the regiment. The following were guests: Mesdames Howard, Connett, Van Cleave, Barringer, White, Reber, Manchester and the Misses Biegler and Blair.

Captain De Lanckton entertained at dinner on Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Manchester, Capt. and Mrs. Lee and Lieutenant Scranton. Major and Mrs. Forster had Major Rockwood as their dinner guest on Monday, and on Thursday they entertained for Lieutenants Litterfield and Clark.

Mrs. McHale gave a luncheon on Thursday for Mesdames Devire, Howard, White, Hanson and Miss Tepler. Col. and Mrs. Manchester, Mrs. Jones and Lieutenant Scranton motored to the target range on Thursday and had dinner with Captain Jones.

NOTES FROM GUAM.

Guam, L.I., June 30, 1919.

These items of news are taken from the Guam News Letter:

Capt. Arthur W. Stone, Ch.C., U.S.N., and Lieut. and Mrs. Herman Kingsworth were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. James W. Ridgway on May 25. Major and Mrs. John R. Henley entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Herman Kingsworth and Lieuts. Oscar J. Jennings, Jr., and Warren B. Hewitt at dinner on June 13. Lieut. and Mrs. Ridgway gave a dinner on May 17 for Capt. and Mrs. William F. Brown and Lieut. and Mrs. Edward R. Guinan. An enjoyable beach party was held at Tumon, near Guam, on May 18, at which Captain Stone, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles F. Dame, Miss Dorothy Dame and Major Dame, R. F. Fox, among others, were present.

Nearly all the American colony of Guam attended a very successful dance at the Officers' Club on May 17. The Marine band played. Capt. William W. Gilmer, governor of Guam, Major Fox, Lieut. Hugh J. Duffy and Orrel A. Inman represented the Navy at the pre-nuptial fundage on May 16 of Leon Flores, registrar of lands, and Miss Ana Camacho Martinez. The wedding took place at five o'clock the following morning.

The high-cost-of-living complaint has reached Guam and housewives and those who provide the wherewithal to pay household bills are bemoaning the fact. Eggs that formerly cost thirty cents per dozen are now sixty cents; chickens, the former cost of which was from fifteen to forty cents each, are now twenty-five cents to one dollar each; fresh beef, formerly twelve cents per pound, now eighteen cents; lard (native), in the good old days twenty cents per pound, now sixty; bananas, once half a cent apiece, now three cents. A writer in the News Letter declares that the remedy for high prices is to neutralize the necessity for high-priced articles. He says the waters surrounding Guam are filled with an inexhaustible supply of fresh fish. Only a small quantity of corn is grown, although it might be produced by tons. This applies also to mangoes, which almost takes the place of meat in China and Japan. Nine cents per pound is paid for this article of food, imported from Manila in large quantities, whereas it can be easily grown in Guam. Bananas are fed to hogs in the interior and at places remote from the town of Guam, but residents there pay three cents each for them. The public is urged to profit by the lessons which the U.S. Agricultural Experiment Station is trying to teach it.

Memorial Day was observed with appropriate ceremonies. A detachment of bluejackets and marines marched to the naval cemetery, where Governor Gilmer delivered an oration. He referred to Guam as "the first United States possession on which Memorial Day dawned, and here is held the first Memorial service of the day. The others follow as the sun proceeds on its western course." The 142d anniversary of the creation of the American flag was celebrated by Agana Lodge 1281, B.P.O.E. on June 14, at Elks Hall. Captain Stone delivered a patriotic address. Music was furnished by the orchestra of the naval station.

Lieuts. Adolph E. Schmidt and Andrew Sinamark, both Med. Corps, U.S.N., arrived from San Francisco on May 26 on the Army transport Sherman. Lieutenant Sinamark has been on duty with a naval air detachment in France. The U.S.S. Abarenda, Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Arnold, U.S.N.R.F., arrived on June 8.

NOTES FROM THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

St. Thomas, V.I., July 21, 1919.

Governor Oman entertained Major Peebles, of the British Army, and his wife and child at luncheon on July 16. Major Peebles was en route from Antigua to Tortola, to enter upon duty as Commissioner of that island. Commander Laub, of the Royal Danish Navy, who was recently on the staff of H.R.H. Prince Axel, called on Governor Oman on July 18.

Capt. William R. White, commanding U.S.S. Vixen, left St. Thomas, on leave, on board the steamer Guiana, accompanied by Mrs. White, and will tour the lower islands. After reaching Demerara, British Guiana, they will return to St. Thomas. Capt. C. S. Butler, M.C., U.S.N., has been detached from command of the Naval Hospital and ordered to his home in Bristol, Tenn. Captain Butler has been on duty in the Virgin Islands since their purchase from Denmark in 1917 and will sail for New York on steamer from San Juan, Porto Rico, July 29.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Raymond B. Sullivan were "at home" at their quarters at the marine barracks on July 16. Lieut. Walter T. Cronin, supply officer of the naval station, who was recently operated on for appendicitis at the Naval Hospital, is convalescing rapidly.

Lieut. Elmer L. Beach, Pay Corps, U.S.N.R.F., and Mrs. Beach, entertained at dinner, July 19, Lieut. Robert L. Pettigrew and A. W. Chandler, U.S.N.; Capt. Leo F. S. Heran, U.S.M.C., and Ensign Storor G. Decatur, U.S.N.R.F.

Lieut. Col. Raymond B. Sullivan, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Sulli-

(Continued on page 1684.)

and Mrs. C. A. Wheeler, who have been stationed at Kelly Field, soon sail for the Philippines. Col. and Mrs. D. J. Carr entertained at the Argyle at dinner June 25 for Colonel Cowan, Major Cotter, Mrs. J. L. Bullis, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelley. Colonel Carr leaves soon for France and his family will remain with relatives in Washington.

To assist in organizing the aerial patrol for the Mexican border, Lieut. Col. Ralph Royce has been ordered to this department. He recently returned from France, where he served with the American E.F. in the Signal Corps. Mrs. C. S. Wheeler gave a luncheon to a number of her lady friends at the Country Club on July 14. She leaves soon for the Philippines. Misses Dorothy and Mildred McRae, daughters of Major General McRae, were entertained at the Country Club on July 13 at dinner, followed by a riding party.

Thirty-six Kelly Field airplanes will be placed along the Mexican border. Thirty-one of the aviators come from San Diego, Calif., for assignment for patrol duty. Patrol duty on the border was instituted several weeks ago when several ships were dispatched there under command of Major Edgar Tobin.

Mrs. Falkner Heard, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Heard, was guest of honor at a luncheon given at the Country Club by Miss Marie Schuchard for twenty-seven guests. Mrs. G. D. Cross, wife of Colonel Cross, is entertaining Mrs. R. S. Dilworth and Miss Annabell Dilworth, of Gonzales, Texas, as house guests.

Colonel Chamberlain has gone to Washington to confer regarding work to be done at thirty-six stations along the frontier. Colonel Chamberlain has been supervising construction work at Camp Travis since March, 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Landis were hosts at a barbecue in Lands Park on July 10, honoring Major and Mrs. F. F. Combe, who have recently returned from the East, where Major Combe was attached to the Medical Corps. Prior to the feast the guests enjoyed a swim in the Comal River. Among the guests were Major and Mrs. Venable, Miss Bonner, Major Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Mason, Dr. and Mrs. Lowery, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Colonel Coughlan, Major Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Beitel, Major and Mrs. Russ and Dr. and Mrs. Stout.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., July 16, 1919.

Major Thomas M. Watson, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Watson will arrive here next week and will be guests of Mrs. Watson's father, Capt. J. M. Ellicott, until assigned quarters. Mrs. Ellicott has been visiting her mother and Captain Ellicott's relatives in the East, but will return to the yard about the first of the month.

Mrs. Charles M. Yates, who is visiting her mother in Vallejo, will entertain the last of the week for Mrs. William E. Baughman, who has recently arrived there to await the coming of Lieutenant Commander Baughman on the Nebraska. Both were former Vallejo girls. Comdr. H. G. Bowen and Mrs. Bowen are visiting relatives in Suisun before coming here for station. They recently arrived from the East. Capt. T. O. Berryhill, Medical Corps, sent here from Honolulu a month ago for treatment at the hospital, has been granted a three months' sick leave. He and Mrs. Berryhill will probably spend their time in the southern part of the state.

Miss Mary Gorgas entertained at a tea in San Francisco last week for Miss Martha Sutton, whose engagement to Felix Smith was recently announced. Miss Gorgas plans to go South with her father, Lieut. Comdr. Miles C. Gorgas, next week. Four tables of bridge were played at the party given last week by Mrs. Allan Hear for Mrs. L. M. Cox and Miss Cox. A score of other guests joined for tea. Mrs. C. O. Riner entertained at a small dinner last week for Comdr. and Mrs. James Reed, Col. and Mrs. Ramsey, Comdr. and Mrs. White and Lieutenant Rooks. Comdr. and Mrs. Alexander also entertained at a dinner last week.

Col. and Mrs. Benjamin Alvord and Mrs. John P. Morrison passed the week-end as the guests of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. H. A. Greene, in Berkeley. Mrs. Haldimand P. Young is in San Francisco visiting her mother, Mrs. Alfred H. Voorhees, while Major Young is in the North. It is her first visit to San Francisco in two years. Col. and Mrs. Thomas A. Pearce have arrived from the East and are visiting in San Francisco. Mrs. A. B. Richeson is down from Portland to be near her husband, Major Richeson, who is at the Letterman General Hospital. Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel Hopkins are at the Fairmont, San Francisco, for a few weeks before going to San Mateo.

Miss Dorothy Webb entertained at a dancing party at her home in Alameda on Saturday night for her brother, Lieut. Douglas G. Webb. Miss Clara Goodloe and her fiancé, Lieut. Malcolm Bruce, of Seattle, have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Stephenson, at Ross. Capt. James D. Snow arrived here Monday and reported for duty at the barracks.

Col. and Mrs. J. W. Stevens entertained at a supper-dance in Rainbow Lane, the Fairmont, San Francisco, Thursday night for Lieut. and Mrs. John Bright Burnham, who recently arrived from the East. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Deem have arrived in San Francisco and are at the Hotel Cecil. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ole Hanson leave shortly for Annapolis for station.

Authority was received this week for the dredging of Mare Island channel and the approach through San Pablo Bay at a cost of \$100,000, which is available at once, more money to be allotted if required. On the same day orders were received to prepare the plans and specifications for the railroad to run along the water front of Vallejo from the catwalk to South Vallejo, where connection will be made with the Southern Pacific lines. The cost of the railroad will approximate \$165,000 and over it transcontinental trains will be run directly onto the yard, thereby facilitating the handling of freight. A telegram was also received from Secretary Daniels on Monday directing Capt. E. L. Beach to have estimates of the cost of developing the yard to meet the needs of the enlarged fleet ready when he arrived here in August and to be prepared to discuss the matter fully with him at that time. The investigation ordered is also to include the channel depth and approaches.

Notice was received to-day that Mare Island would be the repair yard for 102 ships of the new Pacific Fleet, including the Vermont, Virginia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Nebraska and Georgia; cruisers Cleveland, Denver, Tacoma and Minne-





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Virgin Islands—Continued from page 1683.

van entertained Capt. Ernest E. Eiler, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Eiler; Lieut. Elmer L. Beach, U.S.N., and Captain Horan, U.S.M.C., at dinner on July 17.

#### CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Fort Amador, C.Z., July 20, 1919.

London was not the only place in the world to have a brilliant celebration on the night of July 19, for in Panama City the Union Club was all ablaze with glory and victory and the uniforms of many who had given their manhood to the cause, when the Hon. J. R. Murry, British chargé d'affaires, was host for over 500 guests who danced and dined and supped under the flags of the allied nations and to the national airs of all countries. Many U. S. Army and Navy officers and wives were among the guests.

Mr. and Mrs. George Boyd at the Union Club on July 14 entertained a large party, which included Major Gen. and Mrs. Kennedy, Governor and Mrs. Harding and Miss Harding, Mr. Offut, the chargé d'affaires of the American Legation, Comdr. and Mrs. Kintner, Hon. Francisco Boyd, Miss Boyd, Captain Sargent, Secretary Alfaro and Mrs. Alfaro, Col. and Mrs. Boyd, Capt. and Mrs. Goldthwaite, Hon. and Mrs. Ruan, Major and Mrs. Malsbury, Mrs. Schuber, Dr. and Mrs. Boyd.

Fort Amador was the scene of two "before the hop" parties on Friday, when Col. and Mrs. Bunker entertained forty of the younger officers and their wives and the unmarried set at a buffet supper. On the same evening Capt. and Mrs. Goldthwaite had as dinner guests Major Gen. and Mrs. Kennedy, Governor and Mrs. Harding and Capt. and Mrs. Sperry.

Col. and Mrs. Greenleaf at Quarry Heights gave a buffet supper during the band concert, Wednesday, for Miss Lily McClelland, of St. Paul, Minn., who is on a visit to them. They entertained Major Gen. and Mrs. Kennedy, Governor and Mrs. Harding and Miss Harding, Mr. Offut, Dr. Ehrhardt, Miss Wells, Col. and Mrs. Fisher, Col. and Mrs. Morrow, Col. and Mrs. Bunker, Col. and Mrs. Hess, Col. and Mrs. Hamilton, Dr. and Mrs. Grubbs, Capt. and Mrs. Goldthwaite, Comdr. and Mrs. Kintner, Miss Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Lumpkin, of Columbus, Ga., and others.

Among visitors who have been prominent at all the recent numerous social affairs are Mr. and Mrs. Toombs, of Georgia, house guests of their brother, Rear Admiral Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Lumpkin, of Columbus, Ga., who are visiting Col. and Mrs. Garrard and the Misses McClelland and Rieckhoff.

Bishop and Mrs. Knight are on a short visit to the Rev. Mr. Carson and have been receiving many social attentions. Among those leaving for the States are Mrs. Rowe, who has taken a most active part in caring for and entertaining the wounded on the hospital ships on their way through the Canal.

Mrs. Hess, wife of Colonel Hess, of Ancon Hospital, entertained at bridge on Friday for Mesdames Harding, Lumpkin, Morrow, Garrard, Evans, Monroe, Goldthwaite and Mrs. Hamilton. Mrs. Gilbaugh came in for tea.

Camp Gatun, C.Z., July 20, 1919.

On Saturday evening, July 12, the officers and ladies of Camp Gatun gave a dance in honor of their commanding officer and his family, Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse, Miss Jessie Morse, Miss Harriett Morse and Mr. Clarke Morse. The dance was given in the post auditorium, the dinner being served in the reading room. In the receiving line besides the honor guests were Major Gen. and Mrs. Chase W. Kennedy and Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. Miller, the Colonel standing beneath the national and regimental colors. A palm arcade lighted with colored lights reached from the roadway to the entrance of the hall; inside the building were a series of palm alcoves along the walls, a profusion of flags and lanterns. The punch bowls were set in a bower of flowers, ferns and palms. Out-of-town guests included Major and Mrs. Norman Randolph, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Houston, Capt. and Mrs. Fisher, Major and Mrs. Klingensmith, Major and Mrs. Irwin, Dr. and Mrs. E. Brown and Capt. and Mrs. Ralph Pennoyer. Large numbers of guests attended from Camp Gaillard, France Field and from Camp Gatun.

Col. and Mrs. Robert O. Ragdale, of Camp Gaillard, were overnight guests of Major and Mrs. George M. Parker of Camp Gatun, July 13. Lieut. and Mrs. W. J. Mulcahy were the week-end guests of Lieuts. Francis M. Fuller, Ralph H. Dean and Cheney Berthoff, of Camp Gatun. Dr. and Mrs. Peter Carpenter, of Camp Gatun, enjoyed a horseback ride to France

Field, where they were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Degau last Sunday.

Major George M. Parker, of Camp Gatun, has been appointed Department Inspector and will be stationed at Quarry Heights. Both Major and Mrs. Parker will be greatly missed at Gatun. Lieuts. Frank M. Corneilus, Harry L. Rogers, Reginald W. Hubbel and Wilbur E. Bashore, of Camp Gatun, entertained Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse and family and Major and Mrs. George M. Parker at dinner, July 16. Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. Miller, were dinner guests of Lieuts. Frank M. Corneilus and Reginald W. Hubbel last Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. George Seneff and Lieut. and Mrs. Alan G. Paine, of Camp Gatun, gave a tea at Lieutenant Paine's quarters in honor of Major and Mrs. George M. Parker on July 20.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. Miller entertained at dinner at the Washington Hotel Saturday for Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse, Major and Mrs. George M. Parker, Miss Jessie Morse, Miss Harriett Morse, Mr. Clarke Morse and Capt. Thomas G. O'Malley.

The opening of the new Y.M.C.A. at Fort Randolph took place July 13. Lieutenant Cornell of the Army Aviation Corps and bride arrived on the S.S. Panama last week and are at home at Fort Randolph. Lieut. and Mrs. McDermitt, U.S.N., will have quarters at France Field.

Capt. Carl Fisher of Fort Sherman has been ill at his home with an attack of malaria.

#### BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

For a Department of Public Works.

S. 2232, Mr. Jones, of Washington.—To create a Department of Public Works to take the place of the present "Department of the Interior." Transfers to other departments certain bureaus now under Department of Interior; adds to the new Department of Public Works certain bureaus now in other departments. Transfers to Public Works include Construction Division of U.S. Army, River and Harbor Improvements, Mississippi River Commission, and California Débris Commission, now subordinate to Department of War.

It is provided that engineer officers of the Army detailed to non-military duties having to do with river and harbor improvements, Mississippi River Commission, and California Débris Commission shall be detailed by Secretary of War to like duties under Department of Public Works for such period, not exceeding two years, as Secretary of Public Works may find necessary to make gradual transfer of said improvements and instrumentalities to civil administration without detriment to public interest; upon such transfer to civil administration, said engineer officers of Army shall be returned to military duties. For the purpose of acquiring instruction, training and experience, members of Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., may, with consent and approval of Secretary of Public Works, be detailed by Secretary of War for temporary duty under Department of Public Works and shall be assigned by Secretary of Public Works to such duties as may be deemed best adapted to purposes of such detail. The Coast and Geodetic Survey and Bureau of Standards, now subordinate to Department of Commerce; and Bureau of Public Roads and Forest Service, now subordinate to Department of Agriculture, are among other bureaus transferred to Public Works.

All officers of the U.S. Army attached to D.P.W. shall retain military rank and succession and receive compensation, commutation and emoluments provided by law in case of Army officers of same rank not detached from regular Army service.

S. 2235, Mr. Chamberlain.—To provide employment and rural homes for those who have served with the military and naval forces and to encourage the development of the agricultural resources of the United States.

S. 2252, Mr. Lodge.—Making an appropriation (\$238,885.82) to pay the state of Massachusetts for expenses incurred and paid at the request of the President in protecting the harbors and fortifying the coast during the Civil War.

S. 2344, Mr. Lodge.—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to lend unused or obsolete machinery to educational institutions.

S. 2383, Mr. Spencer.—To authorize issue of distinctive medals, buttons or ribbons for welfare workers in the Great War.

H.R. 6549, Mr. May.—To extend the benefits of certain Indian War Pension acts from the date of the passage of this act to the surviving officers and enlisted men, including Militia and volunteers of the military service of the United States and of the territory of Utah, who have reached the age of sixty-two years, and who served for thirty days during the campaigns against Indians in Utah Territory from the years 1849 to 1869, inclusive; and also to include the surviving widows of said officers and enlisted men who shall have married said survivor prior to the passage of this act.

H.R. 6590, Mr. MacCraty.—For a forty-four hour week for civilian employees at navy yards.

H.R. 6649, Mr. Reavis.—To create a department of public works and define its powers and duties. Same as S. 2232.

H.R. 6685, Mr. Davis, of Minnesota.—Granting special privilege as to wearing the uniform to those facially disfigured or badly deformed in line of duty.

H.R. 6748, Mr. LaGuardia.—To amend the Revenue Act of 1918 in relation to the estates of soldiers and sailors dying in service.

H.R. 6812, Mr. Taylor, of Tennessee.—To issue to honorably discharged officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines who served as such during the Spanish War, and the war between the U.S. and Germany evidence of their honorable service and discharge printed upon parchment.

H.R. 6994, Mr. Christopherson.—To provide for the issuance of patents to homesteads to persons who have served six months or more in the Army or Navy since Feb. 1, 1917.

#### STAFF COLLEGE AND SCHOOL DETAILS.

##### DETAILED TO GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE.

The detail of the following officers of the Army to the General Staff College at Washington for the duties mentioned, was announced by the War Department July 15, in Circular 354:

Commandant, Major Gen. James W. McAndrew; assistant commandant, Brig. Gen. Harry A. Smith; executive officer, Cpl. James B. Gowen, Inf.

Instructors—Brig. Gens. Meriwether L. Walker, Campbell King, Malin Craig, Preston Brown, Harry G. Bishop, Dennis E. Nolan, Stuart Heintzelman, Wilson B. Burt; Col. Edgar T. Collins, Inf., Hjalmer Erickson, Inf., Morris E. Locke, F.A., Sanford H. Wadhams, M.C., Richard H. Williams, C.A.C., George R. Spalding, C.E., Parker Hitt, Inf., Arthur L. Conger, Inf., John L. DeWitt, Inf.

Student officers, Infantry—Col. U. G. McAlexander, Inf.; Brig. Gen. Paul A. Wolf, Lieut. Col. Le Roy A. Upton, Major Gen. Hanson E. Ely, Brig. Gen. Briant H. Wells, Col. John W. Barker, Lorrain T. Richardson, Charles D. Roberts, George F. Baltzell, Charles S. Lincoln, Charles W. Exton, Berkeley Enoch, Brig. Gen. Alfred W. Bjornstad, Brig. Gen. William K. Naylor, Col. Tenney Ross, Ezek. J. Williams, J. M. Graham, Stanley H. Ford, Dana T. Merrill, Brig. Gen. George S. Simonds, Col. Clement A. Trott, Wait C. Johnson, Walter C. Sweeney, Charles W. Weeks, James G. Hannan, Allen J. Greer, George A. Herbst, John F. McAdams, Lieut. Col. John B. Barnes and Paul H. Clark.

Cavalry—Brig. Gen. Malvern-Hill Barnum, Lieut. Col. Howard R. Hickok, Col. Walter C. Babcock, Col. Mathew C. Smith, Brig. Gen. Francis LeJ. Parker, Col. Harry LaT. Cavanaugh, Henry C. Whitehead, James C. Rhea, Guy S. Norvell, Paul T. Hayne, jr.,



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George Vidmer, Hamilton S. Hawkins, Robert J. Fleming.

Field Artillery—Brig. Gens. William M. Cruikshank, D. E. Aultman, H. W. Butler, D. F. Craig, A. S. Fleming, A. J. Bowley, A. A. Starbird, F. T. Austin, Cola, C. D. Herron, R. C. Foy and James L. Collins.

Coast Artillery Corps—Brig. Gen. H. D. Todd, jr., Major Gen. W. R. Smith, Col. J. R. Burgess, Col. E. O. Sarratt, Brig. Gen. C. H. McNeill, Col. J. P. Tracy, Brig. Gen. F. K. Fergusson, Brig. Gen. C. E. Kilbourne, Col. S. C. Vestal, Col. P. M. Kessler, Brig. Gen. M. G. Spinks and Col. H. B. Clark.

Corps of Engineers—Cols. Ernest D. Peek, Thomas H. Emerson and Roger Alexander.

Quartermaster Corps—Col. Edward T. Hartmann.

Ordinance Department—Col. Edward M. Shinkle.

Medical Corps—Col. Albert P. Clark.

J.A.G. Department—Col. Blanton Winship.

Signal Corps—Brig. Gen. George S. Gibbs.

DETAILED AS INSTRUCTORS, FORT LEAVENWORTH.

The following is the list of officers who have been detailed to the General Staff School and to the School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the duties noted, as announced by the War Department on July 24.

Instructors, General Staff School and School of the Line.

Brig. Gens. F. E. Bamford, H. A. Drum, LeRoy Eltinge and L. J. McNair.

Cols. O. S. Albright, S.C., J. W. Beachman, Inf., F. W. Brabson, Inf., H. J. Brees, Cav., C. M. Bundel, F.A., E. Canfield, jr., C.A.C., A. B. Chaffee, jr., Cav.; A. W. Ferguson, Inf. (secretary), L. Haskard, Inf., L. R. Holbrook, F.A., W. Howell, J.A.G.D., C. H. Lanza, F.A., D. K. Major, Inf., R. McCleave, Inf., W. A. Mitchell, Engrs., H. O. Price, Inf. (executive officer), K. T. Riggs, Cav., M. A. W. Shockey, M.C., J. W. N. Scholz, Engrs., W. O. Short, Inf., R. O. Van Horn, Inf., G. K. Wilson, Inf.

Lieut. Cols. E. Addis, Cav., L. H. Brereton, A.S., V. S. Foster, Inf., J. A. McAndrew, Inf., T. Miller, F.A., X. H. Price, Inf., J. W. Viner, T.C., H. H. White, F.A.

Majors T. Catron, S.C., and P. D. Glassford, F.A.

Student Officers, General Staff School.

Infantry—Col. V. A. Caldwell, Lieut. Col. J. B. Bennet, Brig. Gen. W. P. Jackson, Lieut. Col. H. O. Williams, Lieut. Col. A. C. Dalton, Brig. Gen. J. C. Casner, Lieut. Col. J. E. Woodward, Col. F. L. Knudson, Lieut. Col. S. J. B. Schindler, Lieut. Col. F. E. Cochran, Brig. Gen. G. E. Rosenbaum, Lieut. Col. G. H. Estes, Lieut. Col. P. Whitworth, Col. P. L. Miles, Major B. T. Simmons, Major G. H. Shelton, Brig. Gen. M. B. Stewart, Col. F. C. Bolles, Major R. E. Longan, Col. J. B. Allison, E. A. Myer, J. M. Love, jr., E. Van D. Murphy.

Cavalry—Col. W. F. Clark, Lieut. Cols. H. P. Howard, W. J. Glasgow, W. C. Short, C. C. Barnhardt, Col. J. H. Reeves, C. B. Sweeney, Lieut. Col. J. R. Lindsey, Brig. Gen. W. R. Smedberg, jr., Col. J. M. Morgan.

Field Artillery—Cols. W. Smith, C. Deems, jr., Brig. Gen. R. W. Briggs, Major J. H. Bryson, Col. J. F. Barnes, Major W. P. Ennis.

Coast Artillery—Lieut. Col. J. C. Johnson, Col. J. R. Proctor, P. C. Jewell, J. P. Hopkins, Major A. H. Sunderland, Col. F. W. Clark, W. H. Raymond, J. C. Ohnstad, M. S. Battle.

Engineers—Col. H. C. Fiske, Major C. R. Pettis.

Student Officers, School of the Line.

Infantry—Lieut. Cols. O. P. Townsend, H. J. Price, Col. M. B. Stokes, G. McD. Weeks, S. V. Ham, H. L. Kianison, O. R. Wolfe, Lieut. Col. E. C. Carey, Col. J. F. Preston, J. O. McArthur, E. G. Stritzinger, C. O. Smith, J. A. Mo, O. H. Paine, Major T. W. Darrah, Col. C. R. Howland, G. Sturtevant, L. H. Bash, Major O. J. Charles, Col. T. A. Pearce, R. H. Allen, D. W. Ryther, I. Newell, J. N. Pickering, T. R. Harker, O. B. Stone, H. L. Cooper, L. W. Caffey, F. H. Burton, P. L. Smith, F. L. Munson, C. H. Miller, J. H. Hughes, H. Dorey, L. W. Jordan, P. M. Shaffer, W. H. Jordan, E. Croft, J. D. Taylor, G. G. Knabenshue, F. S. L. Price, A. M. Wetherill, J. Hanson.

Cavalry—Col. E. L. Phillips, S. P. Adams, S. McP. Rutherford, G. W. Kirkpatrick, C. O. Smith and H. B. Crosby, Lieut. Col. B. H. Kyr, Col. H. H. Pattison, H. D. Berkeley, G. H. Conrad, jr., A. C. Nissen, Major O. W. Bell, Col. S. R. Dailam, F. H. Pope, F. T. Arnold, Major J. N. Munro, Col. T. A. Roberts.

Field Artillery—Cols. B. Payne, T. E. Merrill, F. E. Hopkins, W. McK. Lambdin, Major W. H. Burt, Col. R. S. Pratt, J. B. W. Corey, N. E. Margetts, W. S. Wood, N. B. Rehkopf, Major H. S. Kilbourne, jr.

Coast Artillery—Cols. P. R. Ward, T. F. Dwyer, W. F. Hase, R. P. Reeder, E. D. Powers, C. M. Seaman, J. D. Watson, W. G. Peace, W. P. Platt, H. S. Miller, W. H. Kengse, A. L. Kessing, Lieut. Cols. E. T. Weisel, J. B. Taylor, A. J. Cooper, M. P. Andrus.

Corps of Engineers—Cols. E. N. Johnston, M. Brooks, E. G. Moore, T. H. Dillon, F. B. Wilby, W. H. Sage, jr.













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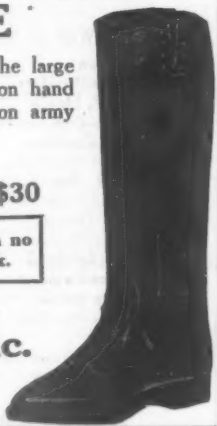
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Quartermaster Corps—Col. M. G. Zalinski.  
Medical Corps—Cols. J. M. Phalen, R. H. Pierson, R. S. Porter, Lieut. Col. C. C. McCormack.  
Ordnance Department—Col. Norman F. Ramsey.  
Signal Corps—Lieut. Col. John Scott.

## THE ARMY.

### GENERAL ORDERS AND CIRCULARS. MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.

G.O. 82, June 28, 1919, War Dept.

I. Military publications.—Section IV, G.O. 168, War Dept., is rescinded.

II. System of military publications.—1. By individual members of the service.—Any member of the military service may publish articles on military subjects which contain nothing of a confidential nature and nothing prejudicial to military discipline, provided, that in cases of matter interpretive of official military publications or designed as a guide in the performance of military duty the manuscript of the desired publication shall first be forwarded through military channels to The Adjutant General of the Army, with request for permission to publish. If publication is not objectionable such permission will be granted, but no reference to approval by the War Dept. shall appear in the publication. If the author offers the work to the War Dept., and it is accepted and published by the War Dept. in original form, proper recognition will be given to the individual.

2. Official preparation and publication.—In order to provide for the necessary official publications on military subjects, for the proper preparation of matter for publication, and for economy and uniformity in official publications, hereafter the provisions in a, b and c below shall in general govern. Any case not covered in d below, in which it is believed that there should be a departure from the general rules, shall be submitted in the regular manner hereinafter provided, with detailed remarks as to the manner in which it is thought that the general rules should be modified in the specific case, with reasons, and such remarks will be given due consideration.

a. Form.—Military publications will be in pamphlet form, octavo (document) size, with two slots in the left-hand margin, six inches between centers, for insertion in loose-leaf binder. One or more of such binders will be furnished to each office, organization, officer, and to certain enlisted men, so that the necessary pamphlets may be bound compactly to form a Service Regulation in convenient form for use and for reference containing, in so far as may be practicable, all and only such information as is needed by the office, organization, or individual.

b. Scope.—General subjects for publications, subdivisions of general subjects for separate treatment, and separate subdivisions for combination in the same pamphlet will be selected with a view to the following ends:

(1) To reduce the number of pamphlets to a minimum.  
(2) To cover each subdivision of a general subject fully for the entire service in one pamphlet, and in one pamphlet only.  
(3) To include in any one pamphlet only matter satisfying the following conditions: (a) That all should pertain to the same general subject; (b) that all should be such as is needed by everyone who needs any part; (c) that all should be liable to necessity of revision under the same circumstances.

c. Procedure.—It is intended to provide in official publications all information needed in the performance of official duties by individuals and elements of the military service, with the exception of the information contained in such works by recog-

nized authorities on subjects of a technical, tactical, or general nature, as may be approved by the Secretary of War for official use.

With this end in view, when the need for a new official publication or for a revision of one already existing is discovered by any person in the military service, such person shall furnish to the War Dept. a suggestion as to the general scope of a work to satisfy the need. Such suggestions shall be forwarded through military channels to The Adjutant General of the Army, except that suggestions on technical matters shall be forwarded direct to the Director, War Plans Division, General Staff, Washington, D.C., by directors of divisions of the General Staff or by heads of staff corps or departments, when originating under their jurisdiction. This rule shall apply in all cases not covered by paragraph 1 of this order.

Minor revisions may be submitted at once without first submitting a suggestion as to general scope.

When the necessity for the preparation of any new publication or revision has been determined the War Plans Division will provide, first, for its preparation by those agencies or individuals considered most competent to prepare a work on the particular subject; second, for consultation of all available works on the subject; third, for any necessary consultation with persons or services concerned; and fourth, for any necessary contingent revisions in publications existing or being prepared.

In general, official pamphlets on organizations and tactics will be prepared under the direct supervision of the War Plans Division; pamphlets on drill and technical matters, by the branches concerned; pamphlets on administration and on equipment and supplies, by the staff corps or department concerned.

The preparation of all matter shall be supervised by the War Plans Division. After preparation, manuscripts or suggested revisions shall be submitted direct to the War Plans Division, accompanied by a recommendation of the person or agency preparing it as to distribution. When any pamphlet has been approved for publication, it will be transmitted to The Adjutant General of the Army, by whom printing and distribution shall be effected, proofs being submitted to the War Plans Division, which will provide for proof reading by the authors. The greatest expedition consistent with proper preparation, co-ordination, supervision, and uniformity in revision shall be sought by all concerned. All publications shall bear the War Dept. seal. When prepared by a division of the General Staff or by a staff corps or department, notice to that effect shall appear on the title page.

d. Exceptions.—The provisions in a, b and c above shall not apply to the following cases:

(1) To publications at schools which are not intended to be distributed as official texts or guides beyond the jurisdiction of the school.

(2) To orders or information published by the director of a division of the General Staff or by the head of a staff corps or department in orders, bulletins, or circulars, solely for the information of his subordinates in such division, corps, or department. If not solely for such purpose, or if published in book or pamphlet form, the provisions shall apply.

(3) To orders, bulletins, or circulars submitted to The Adjutant General of the Army for publication, or orders, bulletins, or circulars originating in the office of The Adjutant General of the Army, relating solely to administration and not to policy.

3. Current information.—With a view to its dissemination throughout the Army, the War Department will publish, or will furnish to the service journals or to the public press, certain information which may be of interest to the service. Such information when coming to the attention of individuals in the military service, if not covered by the provisions of paragraph 1 of this order, and if not submitted to a service journal for publication, shall be submitted in the manner covered by paragraph 2 c ante.

The War Plans Division will procure publication of such matters submitted, if adjudged suitable. Approval of the Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, will first be obtained when necessary.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

### THE VICTORY MEDAL.

G.O. 83, June 30, 1919, War Dept.

Victory medal.—G. O. No. 48, War D., 1919, as amended by Sec. I, G.O. No. 58, and by Sec. II, G.O. No. 65, War D., 1919, and as supplemented by Sec. V, G.O. No. 63, War D., 1919, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

1. A war-service medal, to be known as the Victory medal, will be awarded to all officers and enlisted men who served on active duty in the Army of the United States at any time between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, and whose service was honorable.

2. Battle clasps will be awarded for each of the major operations and for the occupation of a defensive sector. Only one defensive sector clasp will be awarded to any one individual. To be eligible for a battle clasp the officer or enlisted man must have been actually present, under competent orders, in the sector of the Army, corps, division, or smaller independent organization during the period in which the organization was engaged. The officer or enlisted man may have belonged to the organization in question, been attached to it, or have served it in some independent capacity. The authorized presence of the person in the locality at the time of operation will be the determining factor in the award of clasp. Each officer or enlisted man serving in the 1st Army area between Aug. 30 and Nov. 11, 1918, or in the 2d Army area between Oct. 12 and Nov. 11, 1918, will be entitled to the defensive sector clasp, irrespective of awards for major operations. Each officer or enlisted man serving in the area of corps, divisions, or smaller independent organizations under French, British, Belgian, or Italian commands, between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, will be entitled to the defensive sector clasp, irrespective of awards for major operations. Each officer or enlisted man present in an engagement in European Russia since Aug. 1, 1918, or in Siberia since Aug. 15, 1918, will be entitled to a defensive-sector clasp. The following operations are announced as major operations:

a. Cambrai.—Between May 12-Dec. 4, 1917.  
b. Somme, defensive.—Between March 21-April 6, 1918.  
c. Lys.—Between April 9-27, 1918.  
d. Aisne.—On the Chemin des Dames and northeast of Rheims between May 27-June 5, 1918.  
e. Montdidier-Noyon.—Between June 9-13, 1918.  
f. Champagne-Marne.—Between July 15-18, 1918.  
g. Aisne-Marne.—Between July 18-Aug. 6, 1918.  
h. Somme, offensive.—Between Aug. 8-Nov. 11, 1918.  
i. Oise-Aisne.—Between Aug. 15-Nov. 11, 1918.  
j. Ypres-Lys.—Between Aug. 19-Nov. 11, 1918.  
k. Meuse.—Between Sept. 12-19, 1918.  
l. Meuse-Argonne.—Between Sept. 26-Nov. 11, 1918.  
m. Vittorio-Veneto.—Between Oct. 24-Nov. 4, 1918.

3. Clasps will be awarded to each officer and enlisted man who served overseas and is not entitled to a battle clasp under paragraph 2 as follows:

a. France.—For service in France between April 6, 1917-Nov. 11, 1918.  
b. Italy.—For service in Italy between April 6, 1917-Nov. 11, 1918.  
c. Siberia.—For any service in Siberia.  
d. Russia.—For any service in European Russia.

e. England.—For service in England between April 6, 1917-Nov. 11, 1918. This service will only be awarded to officers and enlisted men who served in England and are not entitled to one of the other clasps enumerated in this paragraph.

4. Officers and enlisted men forming part of the personnel of the crews of Army and commercial transports operating between the United States and Europe will be included among those authorized to wear one of the clasps enumerated in paragraph 3, depending on the European country for which the transport sailed. Not more than one such clasp, however, will be awarded to any one individual under this authority.

5. A bronze star, three-sixteenths inch in diameter, will be placed on the service ribbon for each battle clasp awarded under the provisions of paragraph 2. When an officer or enlisted man has been cited in orders issued from the headquarters of a force commanded by a general officer for gallantry in action not justifying the award of a medal of honor, distinguished-service cross, or distinguished-service medal, he will wear a silver star on the ribbon of the medal and on the service ribbon for each such citation.

6. Pending the procurement and issue of the Victory medal, organization commanders are authorized to permit those serv-

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ing under them to wear the service ribbon and stars to which they are entitled, as shown by their records.

In case of doubt as to whether an individual officer or enlisted man is entitled to wear service ribbon and stars, the organization commander will forward the case for decision to the headquarters of the Army, corps, division, or smaller independent organization in whose defensive sector the individual in question served or to which he belonged or was attached during the major operation. Only cases which cannot be decided at inferior headquarters will be forwarded to General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, or to the War Department for decision.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

### DISTINGUISHED COLLEGES, ETC.

Bulletin 20, June 16, 1919, War Dept.

I.—Relates to restricted area, Sandy Hook Proving Ground.  
II.—Announces the following list of distinguished colleges and honor schools for the year 1919 at which officers of the Army are detailed as professors of military science and tactics:

Distinguished colleges—Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.; Michigan Agricultural College; Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.; Oregon Agricultural College; Pennsylvania Military College; St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.; The Citadel, Charleston, S.C.; University of California; University of Florida; Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College and Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.; Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.; Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.; Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo.; Kentucky Military Institute; New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell; Northwestern Military and Naval Academy, Lake Geneva, Wis.; Sewanee Military Academy, Sewanee, Tenn.; Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn.; Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Va.; St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.; St. John's School, Manlius, N.Y.

III.—Gives instructions for marking equipment.

### BAGGAGE LOST IN THE UNITED STATES.

Circular 333, July 3, 1919, War Dept.

1. A Lost Baggage Section has been created in the office of the Chief of Transportation Service for the purpose of locating and delivering to owners such stray and unclaimed lost baggage, the property of military personnel, as may have accumulated in various parts of the United States as a result of inland and overseas troop movement.

2. Commanding officers of posts, camps and stations will cause a report to be made to the Chief of Transportation Service, covering such stray or unclaimed baggage as may be in the possession of organizations, camps, posts, or other military establishments this report to give a description of the baggage, the date received, and such other information as may assist in effecting return to proper owners.

3. All inquiries regarding baggage lost in France, or aboard ship, should be directed to the Baggage Officer, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J.; inquiries regarding baggage lost in the United States, or traveling to and from its insular possessions, should be directed to the Chief of Transportation Service, War Department, Washington, D.C.

(Continued on page 1686.)



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Circular 333—Continued from page 1685.

All officers, soldiers, nurses, or civilian personnel of the Army, whether active or discharged, will be afforded an opportunity to recover any personal baggage lost by them while traveling in the military service.

### DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

G.O. 16, July 15, 1919, Western Dept.

I.—Col. Guy L. Edie, M.C., is assigned to duty and announced as department surgeon, Western Dept., with station in San Francisco, relieving Col. Euclid B. Frick, M.D.

II.—Col. Irving J. Carr, Sig. O., is assigned to duty as department signal officer, with station in San Francisco, relieving Lieut. Col. John H. Stutsman, Sig. C.

G.O. 26, July 17, 1919, Southern Dept. Col. Adam F. Casad, O.D., having reported, is announced as department ordnance officer, Southern Dept., with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

G.O. 17, July 8, 1919, Hawaiian Dept.

Sec. II, G.O. 15, these headquarters, relating to Major Harry E. Murray, M.T.C., is revoked. Major Murray having

reported is announced as assistant department motor transport officer, Hawaiian Department, with station in Honolulu.

G.O. 18, July 12, 1919, Hawaiian Dept.

1. In compliance with Sec. I, G.O. 65, War D., current series, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Hawaiian Department.

2. Second Lieut. Norman C. Caum, 1st Hawaiian Inf., U.S.A., is appointed acting aide-de-camp to the undersigned, with station in Honolulu.

C. G. MORTON, Major General.

### "FORE AND AFT" ON U.S.S. SOUTH DAKOTA.

The first and several subsequent editions of Fore and Aft, a diminutive but very much "alive" daily publication, were issued by members of the 5th Division, American Forces in Germany, that came home in the U.S.S. South Dakota, arriving at Hoboken, N.J., on July 19, the paper's existence ending on that day. The editor was Lieut. H. W. Phillips, 6th Inf., U.S.A., who was assisted by Sergt. Frank Harrington and Corp. W. T. Franklin, 7th Engrs., the ship's chaplain, printer, "and all on board." The introductory editorial, which was breezy enough and full of the "tang of the sea," whatever that may be, says:

"The smallest newspaper in captivity offers you greetings, salutations and everything. The Navy started this rag and the Army will probably finish it. Fore and Aft is coming out daily with all the news that's fit to print. Our policy is vaguer than a doughboy's conception of a foc'sle mizenmast, but we'll hew to the line regardless of rank or riches. We don't know a damn thing about the Navy except that South Dakota turns out good ships. We know less about publishing a newspaper. It happened this way: We were standing near the after companionway of the main jibboom when we heard the ship's chaplain declare himself in search of someone who could run a newspaper. Although we hold a card in the plumbers' union, we volunteered for the job, because at that moment Major Wiener came up the starboard stanchion with a sheaf of papers in his hand and that 'detail-ey' look in his eye, and we figured, like Pat Henry did, that any job was better than watching the doughboy stow the slum for two hours at each meal. So we volunteered."

The final number contained "criticisms of Fore and Aft by noted statesmen," as follows: "President Wilson: 'I always read the editorials in Fore and Aft before going to the peace conference. They helped me get a clear insight into the problems confronting us. Our housekeeper will have nothing else on her pantry shelves.' Premier Clemenceau: 'Mon Dieu et combien and by Ventre St. Gris! I have used the Fornaff for five, for six year and it is not excel for rheumatism and—' (the premier was evidently under a delusion, so our staff man went over to the Cafe de la Paix for a drink). Interviewed as to his opinion of Fore and Aft, Lloyd George paid us a remarkably complimentary tribute when he said, 'It is a damn fine day.'"

### ASSOCIATION OF THE 4TH DIVISION.

Ivy Leaves is the title of a publication issued July 4 by the newly formed Association of the 4th Division, the headquarters of the division, which is part of the American Forces in Germany, being at Niederbreisig, near Coblenz. The organization was formed on June 29, when representatives of the various units of the division held a convention for the purpose. Before the convention met the Distinguished Service Medal was presented to Col. Christian A. Bach, chief of staff; Frank C. Bolles, T. H. Middleton, Smith and Kyle Rucker, all U.S.A. In the absence of Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., the presentation was made by Major Gen. Mark L. Hersey, U.S.A. The object of the association is to perpetuate the memory of the officers and men of the 4th Division who have distinguished themselves by their service with the division, to perpetuate the achievements of the division, assist in the education of the children of its officers and men and "to participate in such non-partisan and non-political fields of endeavor as may, from time to time, be deemed advisable." All welfare workers who have served with the division are eligible for membership. The officers elected were: President, Brig. Gen. B. A. Poore; vice presidents, Sergt. L. W. Crawford, Col. Frank C. Bolles, Sergt. S. W. Gray, Col. C. A. Bach; secretary, Lieut. James E. Pollard; treasurer, Col. T. H. Middleton, all U.S.A. Ivy Leaves announced that "until the division returns to the United States and it is known whether it will remain mobilized or not, no definite plans for the future can be made." Request has been made of G.H.Q. to allow a certain number of officers and a detail of enlisted men to remain behind the division, on a status of duty, to visit the battlefields where the division was engaged and there erect suitable monuments. It is also proposed to secure the dull bronze ivy insignia and have it placed on the cross or headstone of each grave where any member of the 4th Division has been buried. It is expected that much of the material required and the necessary transportation will be furnished by the Government. The location of the headquarters of the association will depend on whether the division is to "continue mobilized." Ivy Leaves adds: "The establishment of a fund for the education and assistance of dependents of members of the 4th Division will be considered after the arrival of the division in the United States." The paper is to be published monthly, according to present arrangements.

### IMPORTANT GERMAN PRISONERS HERE.

The War Department made public the fact that the men described on the ship's sailing list as "two German prisoners, consigned to Division of Military Intelligence," who arrived at New York under guard on July 21 on the troop transport Agamemnon are Alfred Schulz, who was a lance corporal in the 11th Company, 3d Battalion, 308th Infantry, of the German army, and Alvin Grothe, who was a pilot aviator in the same service. Schulz was captured near Xivray-Marveisin, France, on Sept. 2, 1918, and Grothe in the Argonne-Meuse offensive on Oct. 18, 1918. The War Department says they "volunteered to assist the officer in charge of prisoners and documents of the 1st Army in his work. Their services were accepted and they proved very useful. On account of the valuable services rendered this country the requests of these prisoners to be sent to the United States were granted. They will be kept in confinement as prisoners of war for the present. Their final disposition necessarily depends upon the ratification of that part of the treaty of peace with Germany relating to the repatriation of prisoners of war." It is understood that the department regrets publicity has been given to the fact that the men were brought to this country, which was

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the result of an inadvertence in announcing that they were on the Agamemnon. It is said that Schulz, who is a draughtsman, carried details of war maps in his head and sketched from memory, after his capture the location of four of the most troublesome German batteries engaged in the St. Mihiel operations, so that the American artillery was enabled to destroy the batteries. Grothe also gave information of importance. The prisoners were sent to Washington during the week, where they were questioned by Brig. Gen. Marlborough Churchill, U.S.A., of the Military Intelligence Division. It is thought the men will be sent to some distant Army post where they will be under protection. In time they may be given their liberty.

### ONE CHAIR FOR TWO.

The Hatchet, the sprightly little daily paper published on the U.S. Navy transport George Washington, on which vessel President Wilson returned from France on July 8, announced in its issue of July 3 that a number of French war brides, with their American soldier husbands, were abroad, and that so considerate were the ship's officers of the honeymooners that "one steamer chair on deck was apportioned to each couple." Seven of the bridegrooms were members of the President's guard in Paris during the Peace Conference.

### ARMY ORDNANCE ASSOCIATION.

The Army Ordnance Association, which is now being formed, says the American Machinist, will include a membership which embraces thousands of technical experts, Reserve officers and prominent American manufacturers. The purpose is to see to it that this country shall never again be in the defenseless position of not knowing how to quickly get the materials of war. The temporary founding committee of this organization consists of the following: Herbert W. Alden, vice president of the Timken-Detroit Axle Co.; Waldo C. Bryant, president of the Bryant Electric Co.; C. L. Harrison, president of the Missouri Mutual Life Insurance Co.; James C. Heckman, general manager of the Larkin Co.; Robert P. Lamont, president of the American Steel Foundries; Bascom Little, building contractor of Cleveland, Ohio; Samuel McRoberts, vice president of the National City Bank; Alton S. Miller, vice president of Bartlett, Hayward Co., Baltimore; David C. Seagrave, vice president of the Pacific Coast Shipbuilding Co.; John R. Simpson, formerly of William Filene's Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; William C. Spruance, Jr., director of Explosives Manufacturing, Du Pont Co., and Guy E. Tripp, chairman of the board of directors, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. Charles Eliot Warren, president of the Lincoln National Bank of New York city, is temporary treasurer of the association, and



Ralph Crews, of Shearman and Sterling, New York, attorneys, is acting as legal counsel. Each of these men played a prominent part in arming America for the world war. John H. Van Deventer, editor of the American Machinist, is temporary secretary of the association.

#### GENERAL HOWZE WARNS AGAINST THE HUNS.

In an address to the men of the 3d Division, American Forces in Germany, urging them to fulfill their duties as citizens, issued from headquarters at Andernach, Germany, on July 4, Major Gen. Robert L. Howze, U.S.A., said in part: "The Hun, who chose to bring on the war in the belief that he could conquer the world, believed also that we were weak and unable to materially cope with so formidable an adversary as the great German Empire and her despicable allies. We knew the Hun was wrong, but on this day we thank God, nevertheless, that he was wrong. A righteous people has won peace; the 'blood and iron' policy of Germanizing the world has ignominiously failed. But we must not forget that in order to win the great struggle, the mind of the German was poisoned with the philosophy that allowed no consideration of humanity, decency, or honor, when the question of using any horrible means to accomplish a military purpose entered. The poison is deep-seated and lasting, and reaches to the lowest peasants, men, women and children. Thus we, the Allies and America, must remain 'on guard' until we are absolutely certain that it is no longer possible for Germany to have a military or naval machine in 'hair-trigger' preparation for use against her neighbors. Our internal relations are probably of greater importance than ever before, and it is time for men to face the responsibilities of American citizens seriously, with determination to perform their tasks in the spirit of '76, and make our glorious country more glorious, and more fitted for a liberty-loving people."

#### NC-4 ON RECRUITING DUTY.

The work of disassembling the NC-4, which has been on exhibition in Central Park, New York city, for three weeks, was completed on July 31. The famous airship was crated and sent to the naval air station at Rockaway, Long Island, N.Y., where she is to be thoroughly overhauled. This will require more than a week. With Lieut. Comdr. Albert C. Read, U.S.N., and the crew he commanded that flew the ship to England by way of the Azores in May last, the seaplane will then be taken on a recruiting trip down the Atlantic coast, then to New Orleans and up the Mississippi river, where the attractions and advantages of service in the U.S. Navy will be made clear to the public, with the expectation that recruiting will thereby be much accelerated. Recruiting for the Navy in New York city, it is said by Navy officers, has been greatly benefited by the placing of the NC-4 on exhibition. During this time 469 recruits have been obtained, the greater number of whom had visited the seaplane and been impressed by opportunities offered by service in the Navy. It is estimated that more than 300,000 persons have seen the craft in the park. The decision to use the ship for recruiting duty for a time has changed the plan previously arranged to send her to Washington from Central Park to be placed permanently in the museum of the Smithsonian Institution. This will not be done until the coming recruiting cruise is completed.

#### HISTORY OF THE 311TH INFANTRY.

We are indebted to Col. M. B. Stokes, now colonel of the 13th Infantry, U.S.A., but who commanded the 311th Infantry in the America E.F., for a copy of the history of the 311th, which formed part of the 78th Division. As Colonel Stokes explains in a preface, instructions from division headquarters required the preparation for military purposes of the history of each organization in the division. Realizing that it would be the desire of every member of the 311th to possess a record of the regiment with which he was identified in the Great War, this official narrative was prepared. The task of compiling the history from the official records of the regiment was carried out by Capt. Bernard Eberlin, who has done his work well. No names of those who performed worthy deeds, and there were many, have been given in view of the fact that it is a history of the organization rather than of individuals. The regiment was organized at Camp Dix, N.J., on Aug. 24, 1917, with Colonel Stokes in command. On May 19, 1918, it sailed for England. It trained with the British E.F. in France and early in September went into active service. It served in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives and was in many battles, where it well upheld the honor of American arms. It lost seven officers killed in action and three died of wounds; 259 men were killed or died of wounds and twenty-nine died of disease, a total of 298. The regiment was demobilized at Camp Dix on May 30, 1919.

#### NEW JERSEY "COMES BACK" AT NIAGARA.

An indignant Jerseyman, late of the Service, notes in a social item from Fort Niagara the statement that the post is delightful "after our return from the New Jersey swamps." He says: "Three months spent at Fort Niagara in the first R.O.T.C. in 1917 was largely spent in boat drills, swimming exercises, resuscitation of the drowned cadets and other forms of Marine Corps or Navy work. When the range practice started it was necessary to construct floats in the pits to work the targets. On parade the band gallantly swam the length of the line after sounding off. Fort Niagara is a nice place; so is New Jersey. But here the swamps know their place. They do not come waltzing right up to your front door every morning at reveille or wake you before reveille with the sound of the surf beating on the shore."

#### ARMY TAKES FIRST U.S. FREIGHT CAR TO BERLIN.

Major Gen. Harry L. Rogers, Quartermaster General, U.S.A., received a small snapshot of historical interest on July 15 from Lieut. Col. Wallace J. Jaka, Q.M.C. The photograph shows the first United States freight car of the refrigerator type to enter Berlin, Germany. The car was loaded with 260 quarters of beef, 1,000 chickens and twenty carcasses of mutton, consigned to the depot quartermaster at the German capital. Colonel Jaka stated in a letter to General Rogers that the Quartermaster depot at Berlin is taking care of all the pay and supply for officers and enlisted men sta-

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tioned throughout Germany, Austria and Russia. Colonel Jaka, who is also on duty with the Sales Commission, sends a photograph of the staff posed in front of the headquarters at 10 Anhalt strasse, Berlin.

#### OLDEST LIVING MARINE.

Henry Schroh, of 202 Hancock street, Everett, Mass., lays claim to being the oldest living marine in the contest being conducted by the Recruiting Bulletin of the Marine Corps. Schroh is eighty-seven years old and enlisted in 1851. He was with Admiral Perry in Japan and believes he is the last survivor of that famous expedition. Enlisting at Philadelphia, Schroh was transferred to the Brooklyn Navy Yard and then assigned to the U.S.S. Mississippi, an old side-wheel steamer. When Perry was ordered to go abroad and talk the Mikado of Japan into allowing American vessels to coal and provision at three Japanese ports he selected the Mississippi as his flagship. Schroh was discharged in 1854 and in 1862 enlisted in the Cavalry, serving during the Civil War.

#### RIBBON FOR GERMAN OCCUPATION SUGGESTED.

"No one has as yet mentioned a ribbon for the occupation of Germany," writes an officer who served with the 3d Army. "We have one for the occupation of Cuba. There is one compelling reason why the troops occupying Germany would be grateful for such action. The 3d Army was selected from the veteran combat divisions of the A.E.F., and for that reason they considered the service as a distinction, which they would be pleased to see recognized officially. In addition it was service that extended their normal length of stay in the A.E.F. and as such might be classed 'arduous.' I suggest a black and white center, with red, white and blue stripes at each end. The U.S. surrounding Germany."

#### OUR FRIENDS THE CANADIANS.

"Here and There with the 31st," the organ of the 31st U.S. Infantry, which has been stationed at Vladivostok, Siberia, for some time, prints under date of June 5, 1919, the following: "The latest dope from the Canadian forces is that they are expecting to leave shortly for home. While we can't begrudge them their good fortune, if this is true, still we would hate to have them leave. It is probable that the forces of no other countries in the world can get along together as well as those of Canada and the United States. Our relations

with them here have been all that could be desired, and report says that it was the same way in France. We will miss them when they go."

#### A.L.A. BOOKS IN SIBERIA.

The American Library Association has printed in booklet form a number of letters sent to the association by Harry Clemons, representative of the American Library Association War Service with the American E.F. in Siberia, from Dec. 6, 1918, to May 18, 1919. They relate to the work of the Library War Service in that part of Russia, but omit military and quasi-military information. During the period mentioned Mr. Clemons handled about 10,000 books, which were distributed to fifty branches, scattered all the way from the Yangtze valley toward the German frontier. The books were received by the soldiers with much satisfaction, Mr. Clemons reports.

#### MANHATTAN NAVY CLUB.

Mr. Herbert L. Satterlee, president of the Manhattan Navy Club, New York city, and former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, called a meeting of the directors of the organization on July 22 for the purpose of mapping out a campaign to raise \$300,000 to be expended for the purpose of a permanent club in New York for United States seamen. As a result of this meeting it was announced that a committee of citizens would be appointed to co-operate with the officers of the club in placing before the public the aims of the organization and to assist in raising the required sum. No site or building has yet been acquired, it was stated.

#### BRITISH CANCEL ORDERS FOR 326 NAVY SHIPS.

Since the signing of the armistice the British Admiralty has canceled orders for 326 ships, resulting in a saving of about \$210,000,000. This announcement was made during the naval debate in the House of Commons on July 24 by T. J. MacNamara, Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty. The Right Hon. George Lambert expressed the hope that there would never be a British navy policy to build against the United States.

"An' there was me, wit' me rifle an' bay'net an' bombs—all alone y'unnerstan'—when all of a sudden I walks plumb into a whole regiment o' big Huns!" "Ooo-oh—what happened?" "Well—I'm here, ain't I?"—Judge.

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